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CROCKER NUCLEAR LABORATORY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

FINAL REPORT TO THE
CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD
ON
CONTRACT NO. A9-147-31

THE EFFECT OF MONO LAKE ON THE AIR
QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE REGION

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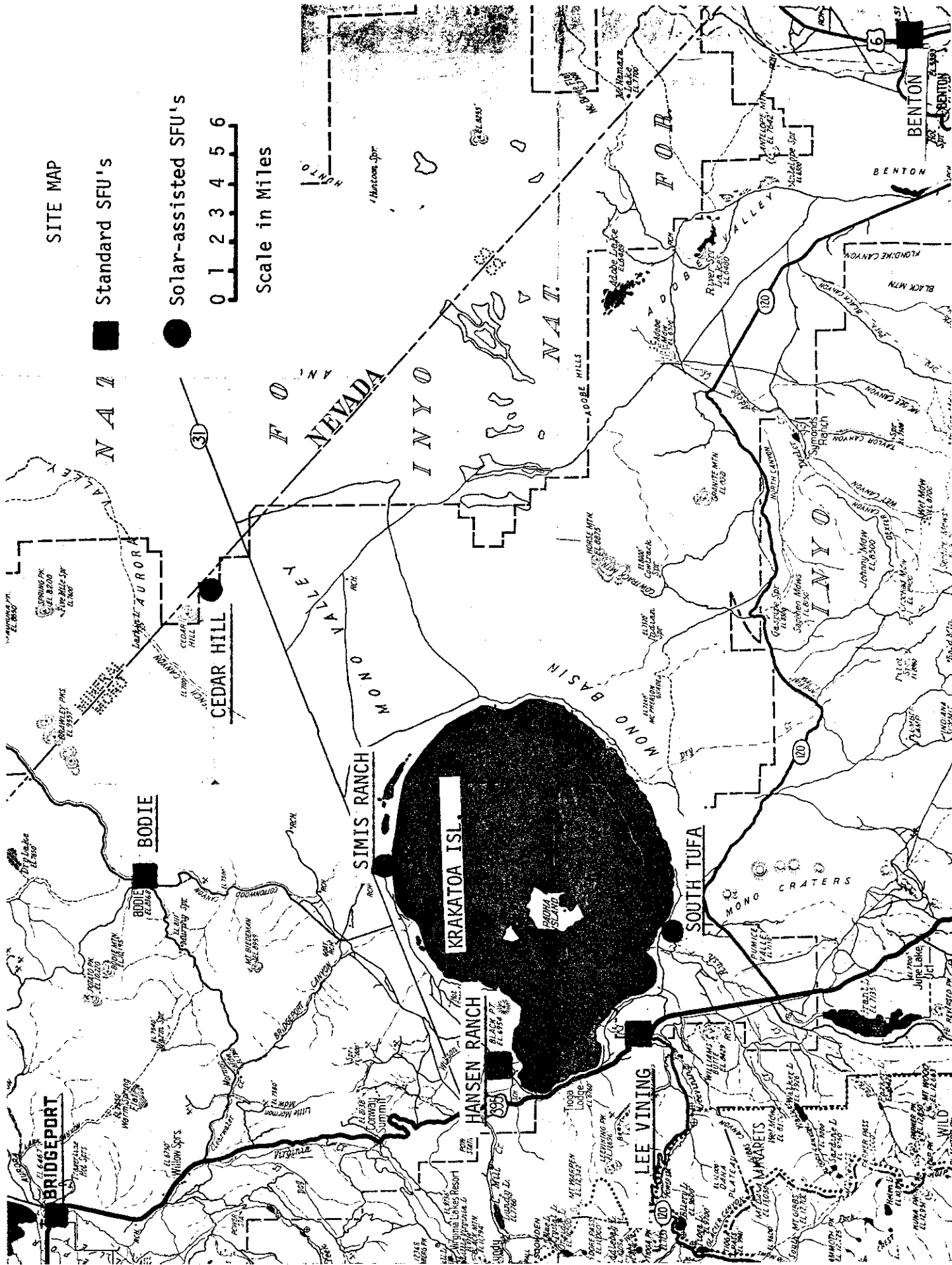
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes a study of atmospheric particulate matter in the vicinity of Mono Lake, California. Mono Lake is located east of Tioga Pass and Yosemite National Park, and is the largest natural lake entirely within the state. The lake has no outlet, and over the centuries it has both shrunk in size and become strongly alkaline. Diversion of four of the five feeder streams of Mono Lake has provided considerable high quality water and hydro-electric power to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, but at the cost of accelerating the lowering of the lake level. Exposure of the lake bottom has formed alkaline playas of considerable extent. Residents have been concerned about dust episodes, confirmed recently by A.P.C.D. Total suspended particulate monitoring results show infrequent but extremely elevated dust levels, (to $1800\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ near Mono Lake). The present study was designed to determine the frequency and severity of dust episodes, ascertain the size and chemical nature of suspended particulates, associate the dusts with local and regional sources, and document the geographical extent of such events. These goals parallel those of a similar A.R.B.-funded study by the Davis Air Quality Group of the dry Owens Lake, and this study benefitted from methodology and results of the earlier study.

The study includes data taken at Hansen's ranch (see Figure E-1) between April 24 and June 18, 1979, in the earlier Owens Lake study. Particulate monitoring took place near Mono Lake between May 13 and October 28, 1980, at sites in Bridgeport, Bodie, Hansen's ranch, Lee Vining, and Benton, Ca., using seven day averaging periods. Daily 24 hour sampling was conducted at Hansen's ranch from May 13 to July 16, and from July 16 to October 18 in the city of Lee Vining. Air quality was also studied with solar-assisted battery powered air samplers, between July 15 and November 30. All air samplers used in this study were stacked filter units (SFU's), delivering two size fractions between $15\mu\text{m}$ to $2.5\mu\text{m}$, and less than $2.5\mu\text{m}$ diameter. Retention of dry, coarse particles was enhanced by using grease coatings on the first stage, which also greatly reduced mis-sizing based on bounce phenomena. The separation at $2.5\mu\text{m}$ is done by partial filtration, giving a gentle cut similar to the human lung but much softer than impactors.

FIGURE E-1



Samples were also collected of local soils and playa sediments. These samples were suspended in an air stream, and size-selected for particles below 15 μ m to coincide with the aerosol techniques.

Analysis was done for total mass (all particles less than 15 microns) and for elemental content, (sodium through lead), using particle induced x-ray emission (PIXE) at Davis. These analytical systems are subject to strict third party quality assurance protocols, partly because they were the major analytical methods used for the 40 station EPA/National Park Services Western Fine Particle Network. Sensitivity is nominally 10 μ g/cm², while absolute accuracy has been consistently better than 5%. Some samples were examined by a scanning electron microscope with elemental analysis by electron beam induced x-rays.

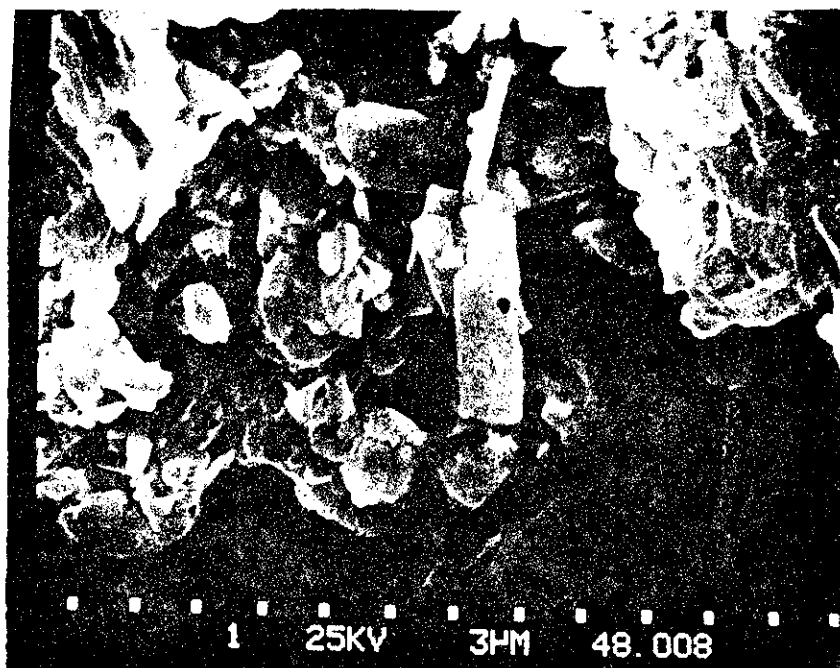
The results of the study at Mono Lake are similar to those obtained near Owens Lake, but the levels of dust in episodes are neither as severe nor as frequent. Analysis of soils near each lake give rather similar elemental values, while composition of the alkaline crusts are also similar. In particular, the Cl/S levels at each site were identical (3.3 ± 0.1 , Owens Lake; 3.3 ± 0.5 at Mono Lake but ignoring Pahoa Island). However, Mono alkaline crusts have higher levels of sodium, sulfur and chlorine relative to soil-like materials. No analog to Mono's calcium carbonate tufa columns was sampled at Owens Lake. The SEM analyses of crystalline materials (K. Lajoi, USGS) showed sulfur as the dominant peak, with little chlorine. This result may help explain the relatively elevated sulfur levels seen at both Owens Lake (Keeler) and Mono Lake (Cedar Hill, Simis) sites, as the crystalline material may resuspend more easily (Figure E-2).

Air quality at Owens and Mono Lakes was simultaneously sampled in spring, 1979. Figure E-3 shows these results. Two periods characterized by elevated dust episodes were present at both sites, while mean dust values climbed to equivalent levels by late June. The Owens episodes could be clearly associated with alkaline lake bed materials and not wind blown soils, through upwind-downwind sampling and by chemical similarities to the lake playas. These results enhance the similarities between the Owens Lake and Mono Lake airsheds.

Monitoring at Mono Lake in 1980 was carried out in mean and peak wind conditions lower than those of 1979 (Figure E-4). This is one possible cause for the lower particulate levels in 1980 at Mono Lake, (Figure E-3), but the elevated

FIGURE E-2

3



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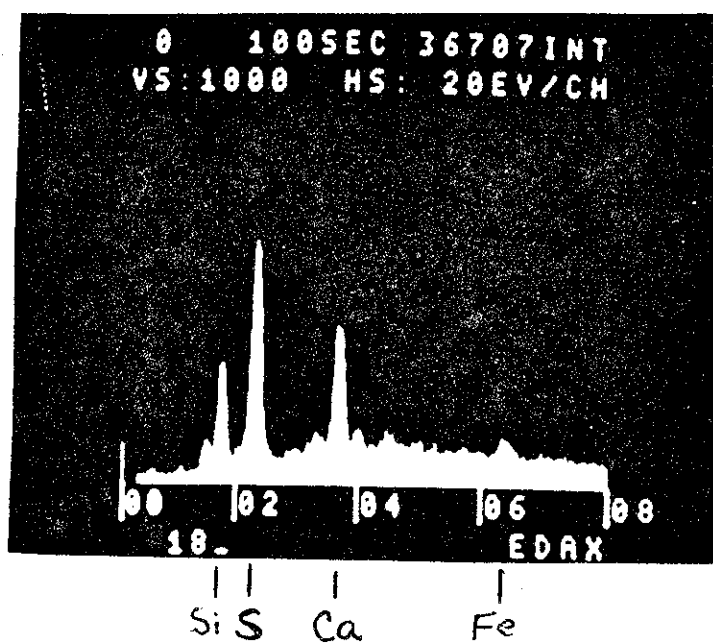


FIGURE E-3

MEAN WEEKLY TOTAL AND FINE GRAVIMETRIC MASS
OWENS VALLEY - MONO LAKE COMPARISON

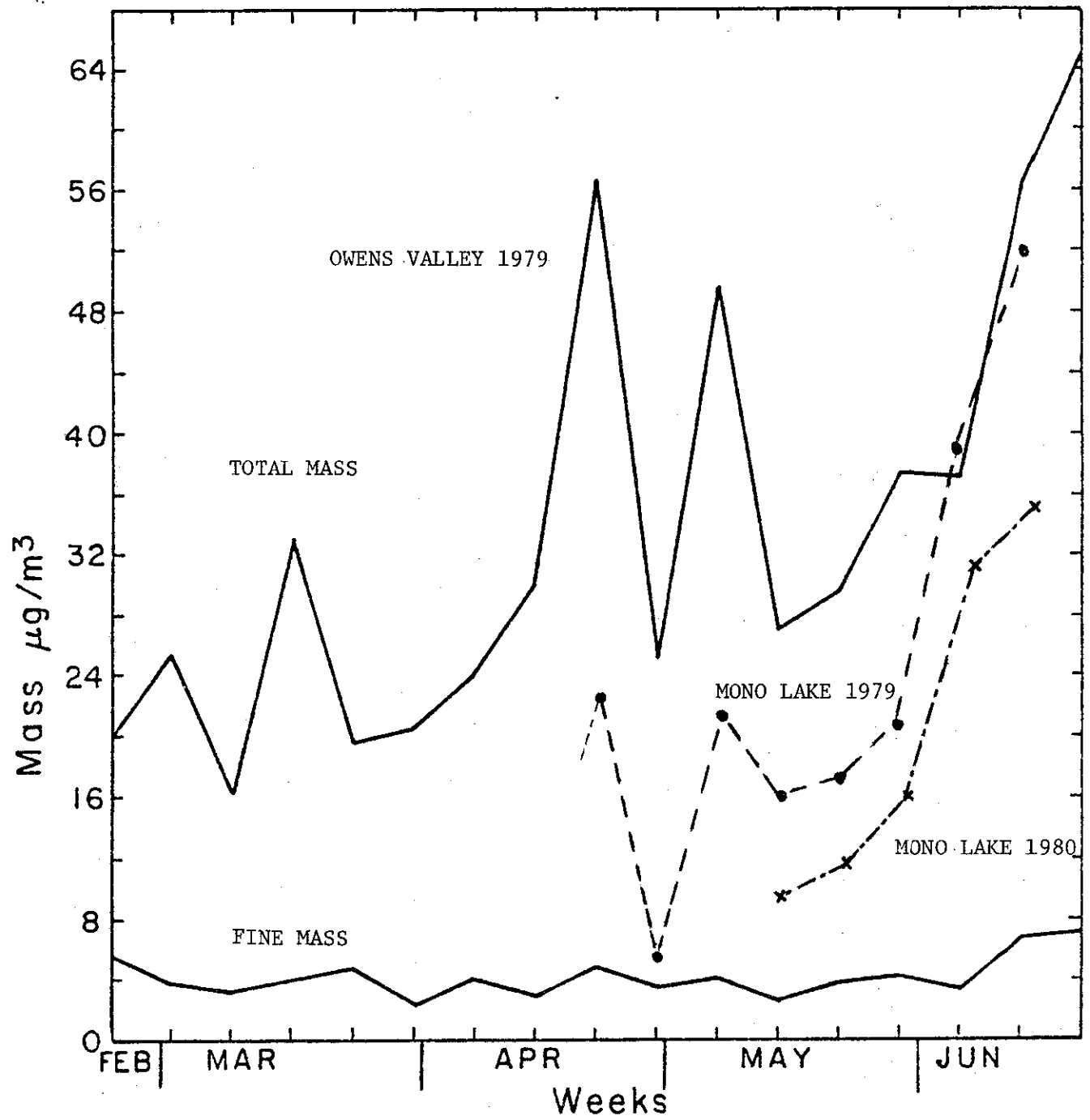
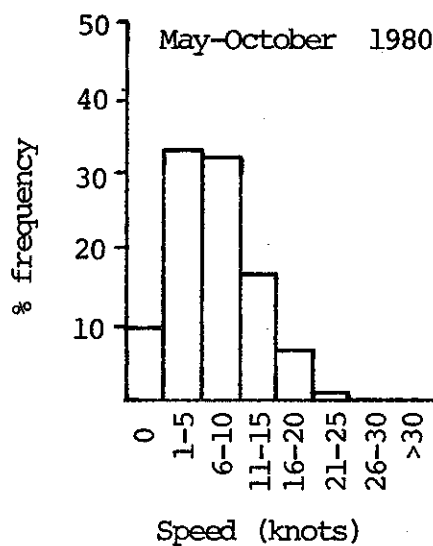
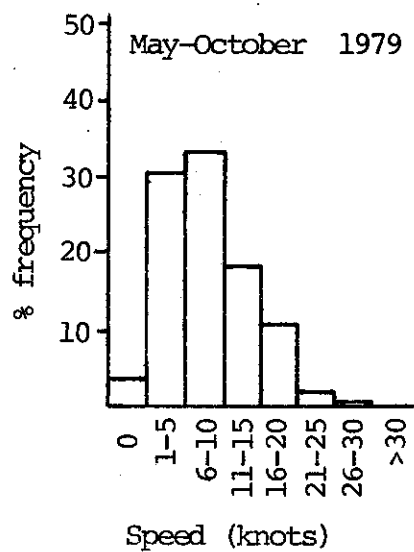
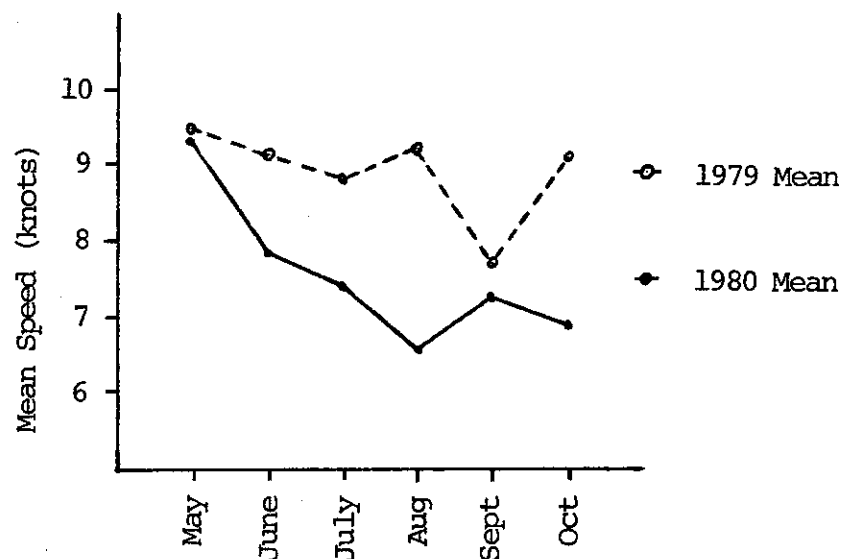


FIGURE E-4

Bishop Wind Speed Data - 1979 vs 1980



precipitation in early 1980 could also be implicated. Even though the total dust levels were reduced in 1980 at Mono Lake, the fraction associated with lake playas increased relative to soils, as shown by S/Fe and Cl/Fe ratios. This is in accord with decreased aeolian soil transport associated with high soil moisture content.

Monitoring studies at sites near Mono Lake (Lee Vining, Hansens's ranch) and several miles from the lake (Bridgeport Bodie and Benton) yielded information on frequency and occurrence of events, size and chemical signatures of dust episodes, and transport away from the lake. Mean particulate levels were good, averaging about $35\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the less than $15\mu\text{m}$ inhaleable size fraction. Fine particulate matter was a small fraction of the mass. Only sulfur particles were routinely present, but these showed no enhancement at the sites near the lake.

<u>Sites near Mono Lake</u>	<u>Fine Sulfur</u>	<u>Period</u>
Lee Vining	$505 \pm 268\text{ng}/\text{m}^3$	5/13 - 10/28/80
Hansen's ranch	$443 \pm 308\text{ng}/\text{m}^3$	5/13 - 10/28/80

<u>Sites Away Mono Lake</u>	<u>Fine Sulfur</u>	<u>Period</u>
Bridgeport-Bodie	$501 \pm 202\text{ng}/\text{m}^3$	5/13 - 10/28/80
Benton	$482 \pm 257\text{ng}/\text{m}^3$	5/13 - 10/28/80

Thus, as expected, fine particulate sulfur is not of local origin.

Little correlation was seen between sites near the lake and other sites in terms of the coarse soil particles that dominated the gravimetric mass. The combination of particulate size, chemical, and geographical information points to non-playa sources for most particulate mass at all four sites during the entire monitoring period.

The fraction of playa material present at sites near the lake is shown best in the daily monitoring data at Lee Vining. Here the characteristic short term episodes of alkaline minerals are best seen, clearly associated with local playa sources by their particle size and chemistry, as local soils are almost totally devoid of soluble alkaline salts. The levels, while increasing as fall approached, reached only $1600\text{ng}/\text{m}^3$ (chlorine) and $800\text{ng}/\text{m}^3$ (coarse sulfur) over this period. By associating these materials with total particulate mass from playa samples, one can estimate that only about $5 \pm 3\%$ of Lee Vining mass was from playa sources, May 13 to October 28, 1980. There were some days, however, especially in the fall, when playa-associated materials dominated all other sources of total mass.

Detailed studies of periods characterized by blowing dust were carried out with solar-assisted battery powered SFU's. This technical innovation of the Davis Air Quality Group allowed measurements to be made for periods of up to 7 days at sites where electrical power is absent. The playa origins of such episodes was confirmed both visually and chemically. A lake wide episode, August 19 and 20, generated levels of $300\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, while levels of up to $500\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ were observed up to the Nevada State line (Cedar Hill) on November 29-30. During the summer episodes Cl/S ratios were very similar to lake bed values, not showing the sulfur enhancement seen at Owens Lake. By late fall, however, Cl/S ratios had decreased by an order of magnitude for reasons presently unknown.

In summary, while the Mono Lake area is generally possessed of good to very good air quality, elevated dust episodes occurred in which the playas are clearly the dominant source. Particles are inhaleable (<15 microns), strongly alkaline, and occasionally achieve 24 hour levels that must be considered high on any health or welfare standard.

The present study was hindered by atypical wind and precipitation conditions in 1980, delay in setting up monitoring sites, and a duration too short to catch most of the spring and fall dust episodes. Lack of local meteorological information has made more difficult quantitative association of the complicated local winds to blowing dust.

INTRODUCTION

Mono Lake is one of several saline lakes that exist along the arid eastern escarpment of the Sierra Nevada. Located east of Tioga Pass near Yosemite National Park, Mono Lake is really an inland sea, for no rivers ever leave it. Several small streams have been depositing minerals in the Mono basin for thousands of years. The water has become so strongly alkaline that fish are unable to live in it. In recent years the level of the lake has been dropping, due to both natural evaporation and the diversion of its tributaries, causing more of the lake bed material to be uncovered. The possible suspension of this alkaline dust into the atmosphere has been the concern of residents of the basin and regulatory agencies.

In order to obtain quantitative data on air quality in the Mono Lake area, a study sponsored by the California Air Resources Board was conducted by the Air Quality Group at U.C. Davis. The study included both weekly monitoring and daily intensive sampling of particulate aerosols during a 24 week period, from May 13 to October 28, 1980. Measurement of ambient aerosol concentrations were made by size mass and elemental composition. Surface material was collected from the exposed lake bed and surrounding soils to help determine the source of these aerosols.

It should be noted that the air samplers used in this study collected only particles less than 15 micron aerodynamic diameter, ie. particles of respirable size. State standards for TSP are based on Hi-Volume samplers which have no inlet cutoff. Hence, particles as large as 100 microns can be captured by these instruments. Therefore, measurements made in this study may not indicate whether particulate standards have been violated, since a significant portion of the total suspended particulate mass is not measured by the stacked filter unit.

2. PARTICULATE SAMPLER DESCRIPTION

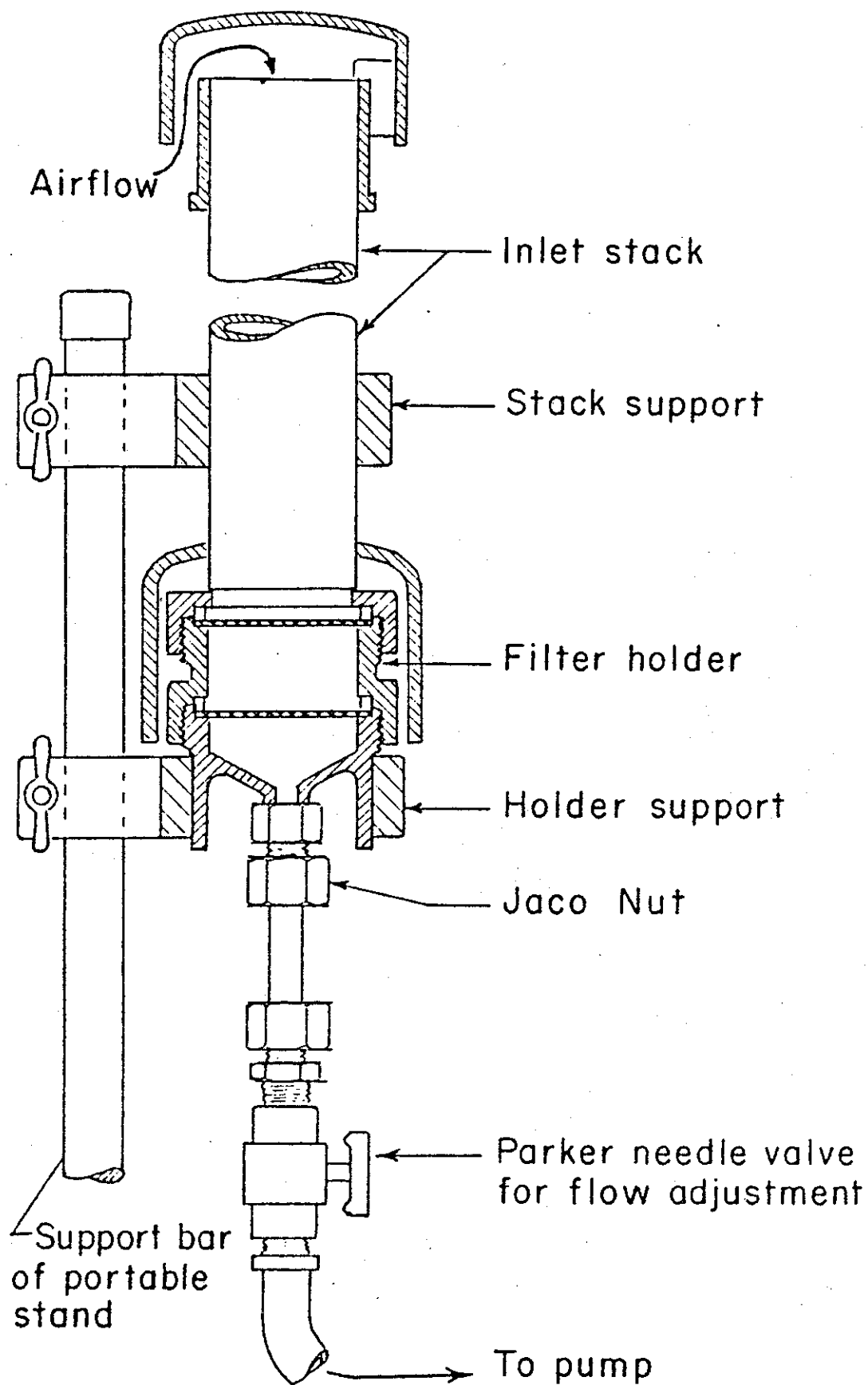
2.1 STACKED FILTER UNIT

The stacked filter unit (SFU) is a two-stage sampler in which size segregation is provided by the collection efficiency of 8 μ m pore size Nuclepore membrane. The first filter (coarse stage) collects particles between about 3 μ m and 15 μ m. The second filter (fine stage) collects the particles which pass through the first filter, that is, particles below about 3 μ m. The particle collection properties of the SFU are similar to those of the human respiratory tracts, as shown in Figure 1. The figure includes the collection efficiency vs. particle size of two stages for a typical set of filters, along with the curve of the upper respiratory tract. Also shown for comparison, is the distribution of particles in a typical urban environment. The coarse stage of the SFU thus primarily collects particles from the coarse, or largely natural atmospheric mode which would be captured in the upper respiratory tract. The fine stage of the SFU primarily collects particles from the fine, or anthropogenic, mode which would be captured in the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Early tests on SFU's, both in the laboratory and in field intercomparisons, showed two problems; 1) some coarse, dry particles appeared on the fine stage due to a "bounce" or similar phenomenon, and 2) loss of dry particles from the coarse stage during transport. Both effects were largely (~90%) eliminated by making the coarse stage sticky with an Apiezon-L grease applied at the factory under Air Quality Group supervision.

The SFU illustrated in Figure 2 is assembled from the following components:

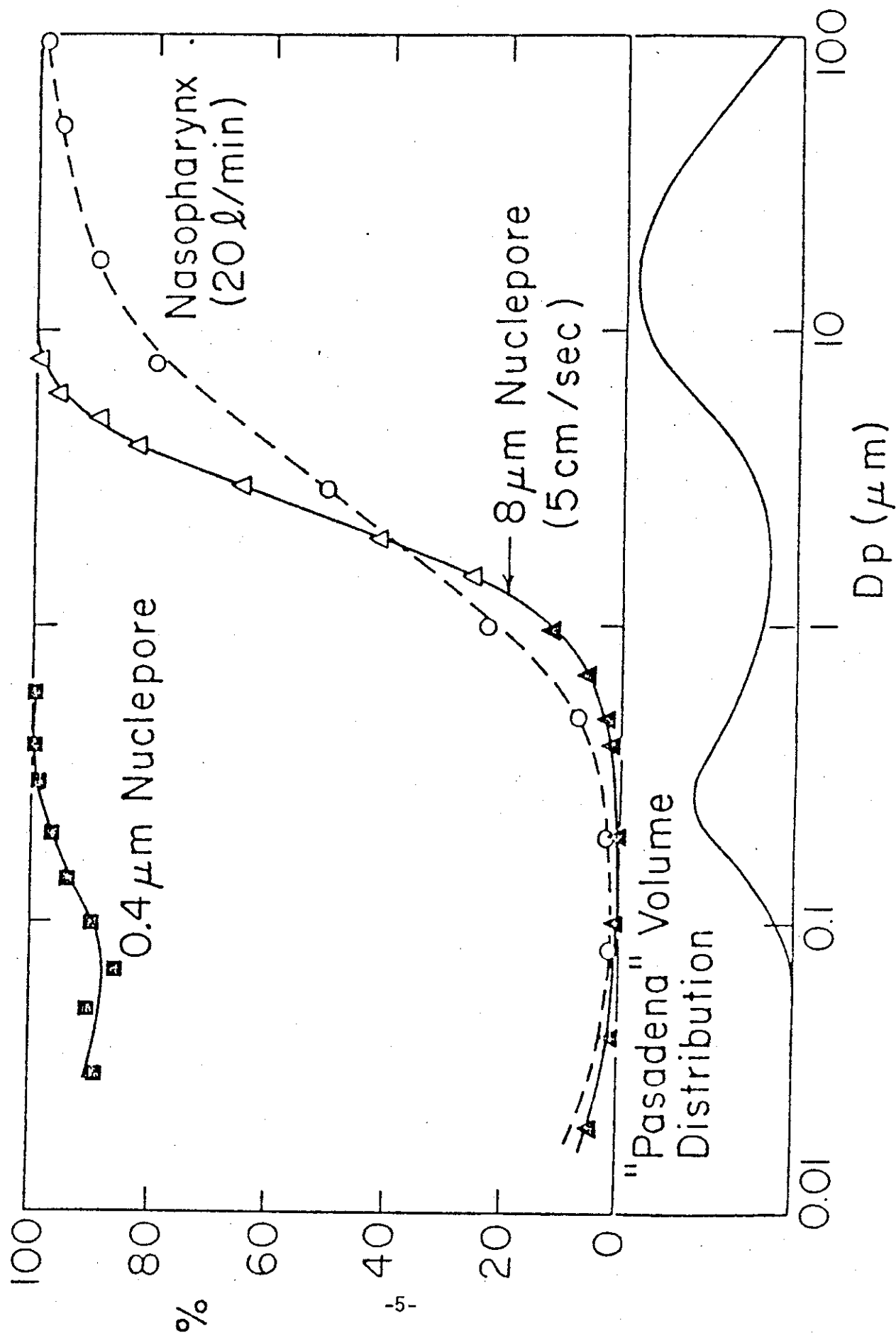
Figure 1 Stacked Filter Unit



1. Intake
A stack and cap designed to permit ambient particles $<15\mu\text{m}$ to be pulled through the filters. A wire screen is provided on the cap to prevent insects from entering the sampling system.
2. Filter Holder
A commercially available plastic multiple filter holder
3. Flow Adjustment
A brass needle valve is used to set the flow rate.
4. Pump
A diaphragm air pump is used to provide air flow through the filters. ITT Durair Model V-220 or Gast Model DOA-161-AA.
5. Flow Measuring Device
A calibrated orifice is placed upstream from the filters. The pressure drop across the orifice is measured by a magnehelic gauge, and is calibrated against flow through the filters via a spirometer.
6. Support Stand
A tripod is used to hold the filter holders and stack intake at a desired height - usually 5' (1.5m.) above ground.

FIGURE 2

AEROSOL COLLECTION EFFICIENCY



2.2 MODIFIED MULTIDAY SAMPLER

The daily sampler used in this study is a hybridization of the ARB multiday sampler and the stacked filter unit, and is shown in Figure 3. The automatic switching mechanism of the multiday sampler was retained but the impactor drums and after-filter were replaced by 8 separate stack and filter assemblies. The use of stack filters results in less size segregation than the multiday (only 2 stages now rather than 3), but permits important gravimetric analysis of the filters. Each stack and filter assembly was used to collect aerosols for 24 hours. The filters were changed weekly. All samples were collected at a flow rate of 10 liters per minute, and all sampler characteristics (inlet configuration, etc.) were identical to the stacked filter unit. Hence inlet cut and 50% cutpoint for the modified sampler were identical to the SFU.

2.3 SOLAR ASSISTED BATTERY POWERED UNIT

The solar assisted battery powered air sampling unit (BPU) is a dichotomous air sampler based on the stacked filter unit (SFU). It was designed to operate unassisted in areas lacking electrical power for one week at a time. The unit is shown in Figure 5. A rechargeable battery (6 volt, 20 amp hour gel cell) powers a Spectrex model AS-120 pump which pulls air through a stack and two filters at a rate of one liter per minute. The small size of the stack and area of the filters (25mm diameter) was chosen to maintain the 3 micron aerodynamic diameter for 50% capture efficiency at one liter per minute. A solar panel is used to recharge the battery during daylight hours. A regulating circuit ensures that relatively constant power is delivered to the pump which minimizes fluctuations in the flow rate. Direct roof top side by side comparisons of the BPU and SFU were conducted at U.C. Davis and the results are shown in Figure 6. Generally the BPU over-estimates the gravimetric mass, although the XRF elemental analysis shows fair agreement with the standard SFU. The unit is still being perfected and a detailed description is being prepared for publication. Thus, early results must be considered semiquantitative.

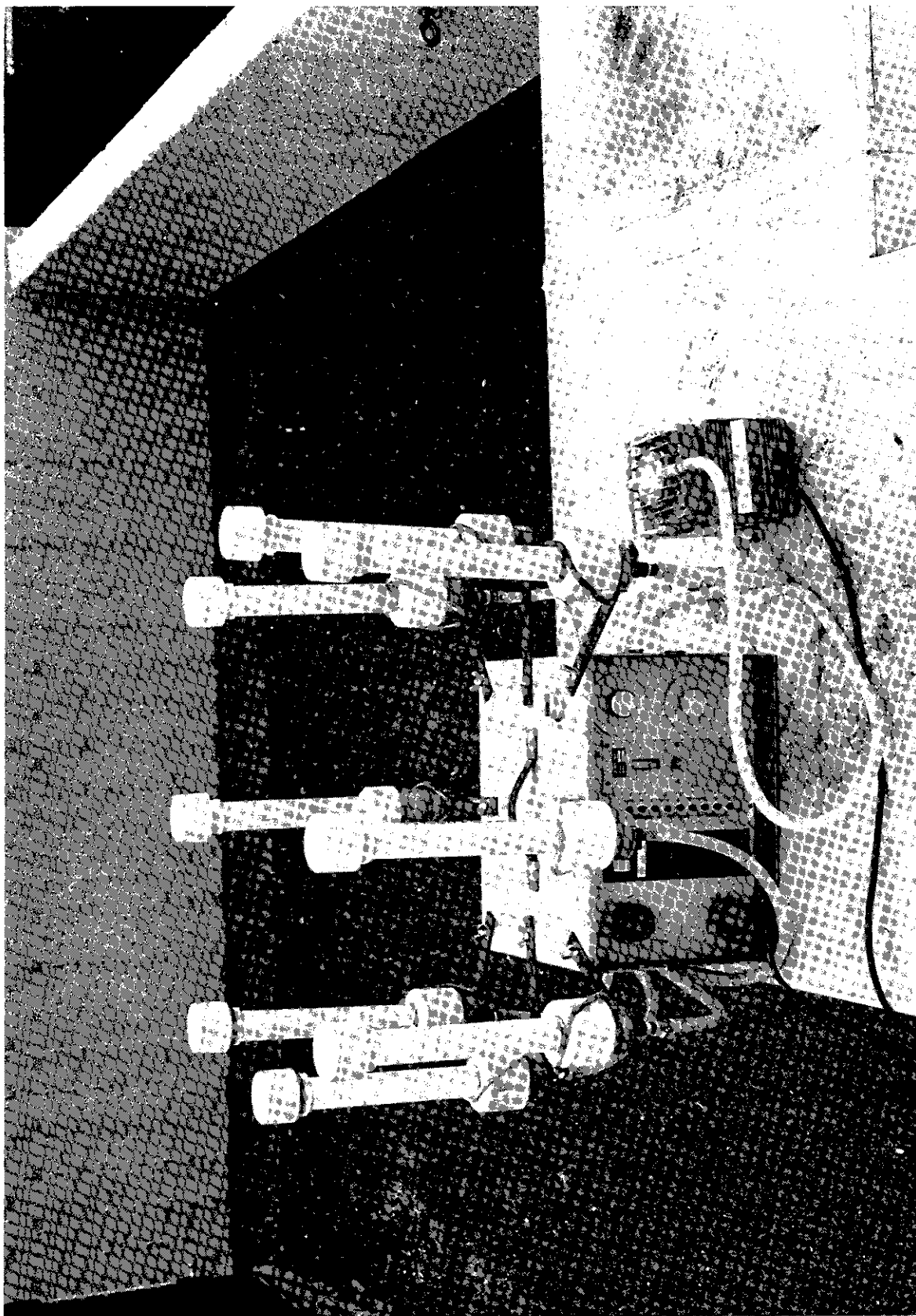


FIGURE 3
MODIFIED MULTIDAY UNIT

TABLE 1

SFU-MODIFIED MULTIDAY COMPARISON
(Concentrations in ng/m^3)

SAMPLING PERIOD	Fine Si		Total Si		Fine Fe		Total Fe		Fine S	
	SFU	MD	SFU	MD	SFU	MD	SFU	MD	SFU	MD
1	666	619	1563	1712	58	34	168	142	342	241
2	714	399	3408	993	49	15	311	69	534	170
3	630	704	2079	1952	56	34	228	175	265	516
4	832	782	5763	3957	66	68	543	418	501	374
5	1429	825	8222	5931	111	72	850	630	465	261
6	1755	2248	6520	7150	141	120	735	693	573	439
7	868	947	5522	5554	56	55	587	569	411	352
8	760	822	5666	4444	44	50	543	483	447	480
9	1713	747	7433	5646	65	50	605	494	676	793
10	654	785	4719	4982	46	51	513	538	585	501
11	484	833	6545	6844	72	63	744	787	618	632
12	376	295	4197	2517	50	25	452	286	868	255
13	259	525	3015	6539	46	43	673	700	234	293
14	331	609	6608	5795	56	57	782	654	513	510
15	175	347	2677	4256	27	27	306	481	323	190
16	212	882	5953	7701	36	74	645	875	234	223
	r=.60		r=.67		r=.81		r=.84		r=.35	

Comparison of SFU and weekly averages of the modified multiday for selected elements.

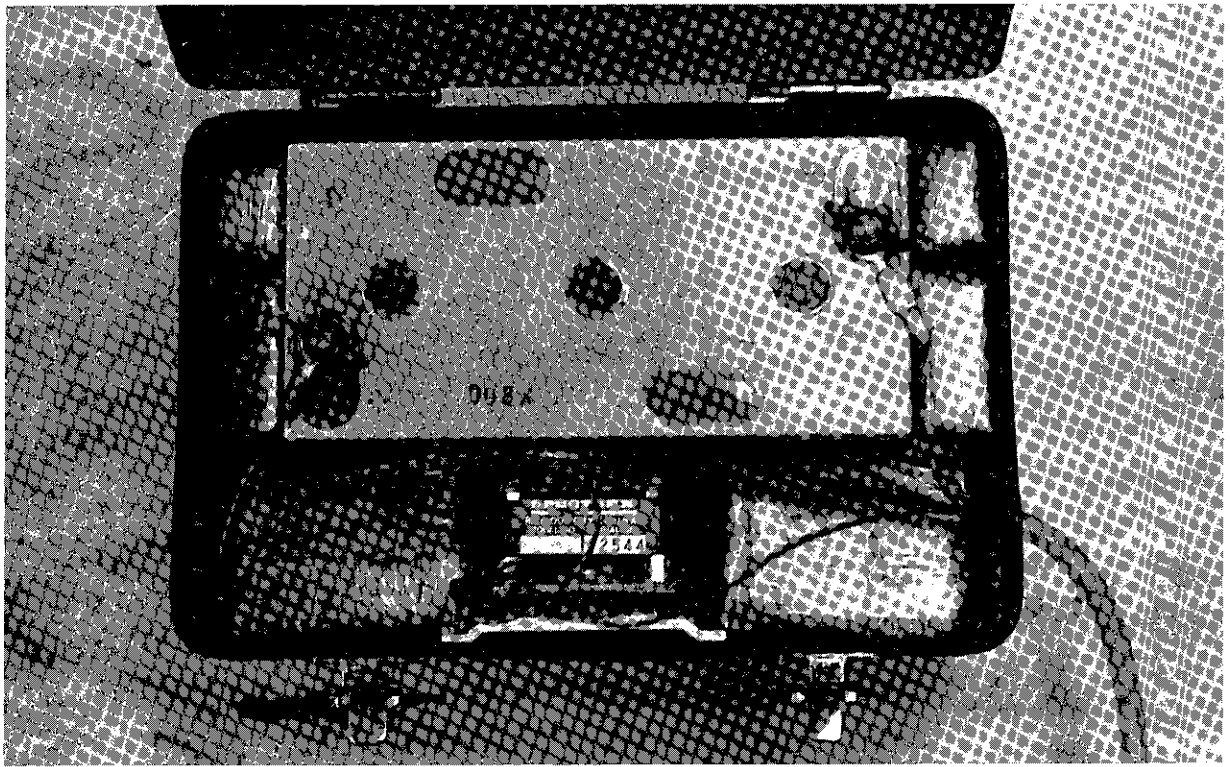


FIGURE 4
BATTERY AND PUMP FOR BPU

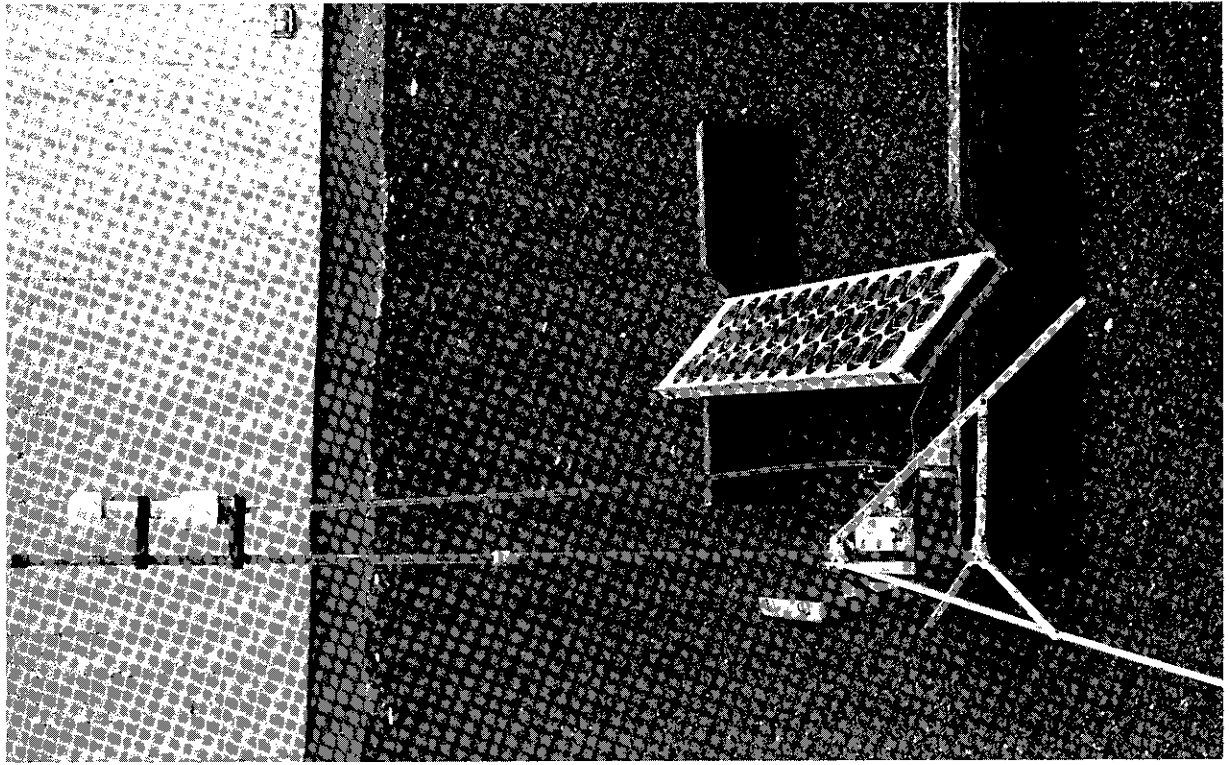
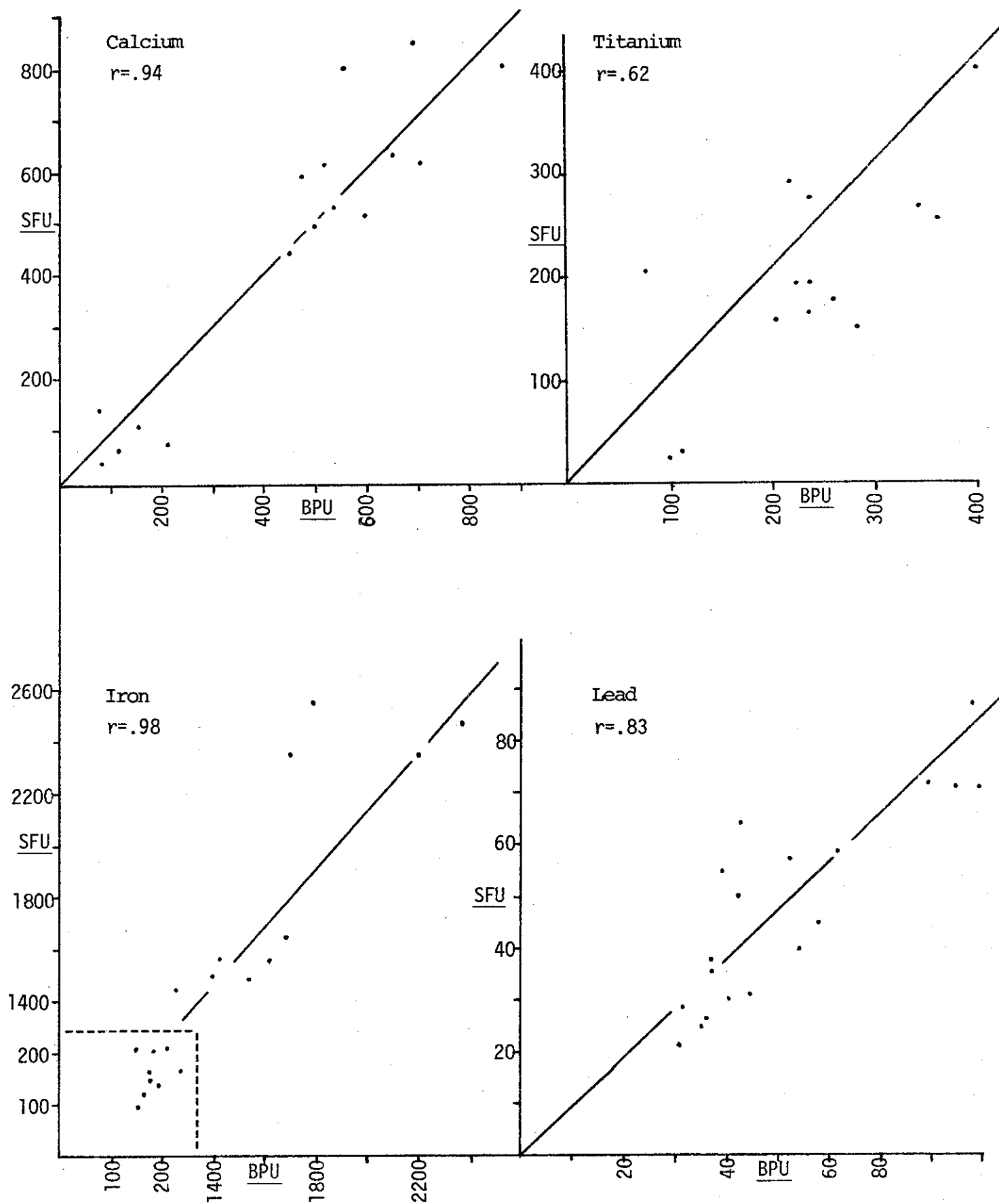


FIGURE 5
SOLAR ASSISTED BATTERY POWERED UNIT (BPU)

FIGURE 6

SFU - BPU Comparison of Selected Elements

XRF Analysis (concentrations in nanograms per cubic meter)



3. GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS OF AEROSOL SAMPLES

The total suspended particulate mass in both of the size ranges may be obtained by weighing each of the filters. Since the mass collected by an SFU filter is several orders of magnitude less than that collected by a standard Hi-Vol sampler, a sensitive balance which is accurate to $1\mu\text{g}$ is needed. If this requirement is met, accuracy and precision comparable to that obtained with a Hi-Vol is obtained, since the ratios of deposit weight to blank weight are comparable for the two samplers, as shown in Table 2. Note that the deposit to blank ratio is three times better for Nuclepore than for other membrane filters.

In addition, the low hygroscopicity of the membrane filters compared to Whatman 41 or fiberglass, greatly reduces humidity effects. Of all filters tested, the Nuclepore membranes have the lowest hygroscopicity.

An estimate of the precision that can be obtained from SFUs can be determined through side by side tests of multiple units. Numerous tests have been performed for twenty-four hour duration runs using 10 l/min. flow rates. For Nuclepore filters on both the coarse and fine stages, the precision in the gravimetric analysis of the collected mass averages $\pm 4\%$, for units with coated coarse filters, flow control on the pumps, and mass determination by a Cahn Model 25 electrobalance. This results in a precision in the particulate mass value of $\pm 0.5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for each size range under conditions of low particulate mass in the atmosphere. These tests include many sources of uncertainty beyond those associated with the gravimetric analyses, including flow rate, filter area, handling losses, intake variations, etc.

The precision of gravimetric analysis for the stacked filter unit was also calculated from data collected in a recent study in Oregon. The SFU's were operated for twenty-four hours at ten liters per minute. During the course of the study, two scales were used to determine gravimetric mass; a standard Mettler mechanical balance, recently serviced, and a Cahn electrobalance. Prior to weighing the filters, the electrostatic charge was removed. Filters were weighed, placed in petri dishes, and retained for twenty-four hours. Filters were then reweighed. A precision of $\pm 9\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was recorded

TABLE 2 COMPARISON OF GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSES

	<u>HI-VOL</u> Fiberglass or W41	<u>SFU</u> Coarse or fine stage Nuclepore	<u>SFU</u> Fine stage GA-1 or Fluoropore
Areal Density	8 mg/cm ²	1 mg/cm ²	3 mg/cm ²
Filter Area	500 cm ²	17 cm ²	17 cm ²
Filter Mass	4000 mg	17 mg	51 mg
Flow Rate	1400 l/m	10 l/m	10 l/m
Volume of Air (24 hrs.)	2000 m ³	14 m ³	14 m ³
Mass of Deposit ⁽¹⁾	200 mg	0.48 mg	0.48 mg
Ratio of Deposit to Blank Filter	5%	3%	1%

(1) Assumes a total particulate density of 100 μ g/cm³ of which 1/3 is larger than 15 μ m, 1/3 between 3 and 15 μ m, and 1/3 is smaller than 3 μ m.

by the mechanical balance for both stages, while the electrobalance achieved a precision of $\pm 0.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for the coarse stage filter and $0.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for fine stage filters (Nuclepore $0.4 \mu\text{m}$).

4. X-RAY ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS OF AEROSOL SAMPLES

The samples collected by the stacked filter units are well suited for elemental analysis using x-rays, excited by x-ray sources (x-ray fluorescence, or XRF), or by ion beams (particle induced x-ray emission, or PIXE). Numerous SFU samples have been analyzed using the PIXE system at U.C. Davis. Table 3 lists the minimum sensitivity in micrograms/cm² for the major elements collected by SFU samplers on a variety of filter substrates. The average minimum sensitivity for Nuclepore is 1/2 that of Fluoropore, 1/3 that of GA-1, and 1/7 that of W-41. Similar ratios would be generated by other x-ray based analytical systems in which the filter substrate must be analyzed together with the deposit. The quoted sensitivity for the U.C. Davis system is for 120 second irradiation, the standard time used for low sensitivity (and low cost) analyses of multiple elements on air filters by PIXE. Higher sensitivities can be gained for well loaded filters by longer PIXE irradiations or use by XRF, although the former increases cost, and the latter deletes the light elements Na through Cl.

Elemental values from x-ray analyses must be corrected for the absorption of x-rays between the point of emission, and when they leave the sample. Three types of effects may be present with SFU filters: (1) particle size effects, produced by the absorption of x-rays before they leave the particle; (2) loading effects which involve absorption of x-rays by the deposit which lies on top of the particle containing the emitting atom; and (3) penetration effects for cellulose (GA-1 and Millipore AA) and teflon (Fluoropore and Mitex) filters, which occur when particles penetrate the filter, so that the filter medium absorbs x-rays. The SFU coarse stage corrections include only particle size effects for an $8 \mu\text{m}$ filter operating between two and twenty liters per minute. Nuclepore size corrections include particle size effects only, while for the other substrates, penetration effects must

TABLE 3 MINIMUM SENSITIVITIES FOR VARIOUS SUBSTRATES FOR TYPICAL TWO-MINUTE ANALYSIS RUN. * CONCENTRATIONS IN MICROGRAMS/CM²

	<u>Nucleopore</u> (1μg/cm ²)	<u>Fluoropore</u> (3 μg/cm ²)	<u>GA-1</u> (3μg/cm ²)	<u>W-41</u> (8μg/cm ²)
Al	.14	.20	.30	.53
Si	.13	.20	.29	.53
S	.10	.18	.27	.52
Cl	.09	.18	.28	.55
K	.06	.13	.18	.42
Ca	.04	.09	.13	.31
Ti, V	.03	.09	.12	.29
Cr	.03	.08	.11	.25
Mn	.03	.07	.10	.23
Fe	.03	.07	.10	.22
Ni	.02	.06	.08	.17
Cu	.02	.05	.07	.14
Zn	.02	.06	.09	.16
Br	.04	.10	.13	.37
Pb	.08	.20	.25	.70

* PIXE system, U.C.Davis

also be made. For the fine stage, loading corrections should also be included (the total correction is a product of individual corrections). It must be stated that the corrections currently used were only after making many assumptions regarding the chemical and size characteristics of the deposit, and thus represent approximations valid only for typical ambient aerosols. They may be seriously in error in source-enriched locations that have abnormal particles in large numbers.

5. DESCRIPTION OF X-RAY ANALYSIS SYSTEM

A diagram of the analysis system is shown in Figure 7. An 18 MeV alpha beam from the cyclotron passes through the sample and is collected by the Faraday cup, which measures the total charge Q that passes through the sample. The number and energy of the x-rays produced in the sample are measured by a Si (Li) detector and associated pulsed optical feedback circuitry. Major effort was expended in the design of the electronics to measure this number accurately, including proper dead time corrections.

The number of characteristic X-rays, N_z , produced by a transition of element z , depends on the areal density $(pt)_z$ of the element in the sample according to

$$N_z = A_z (pt)_z Q$$

where A_z is a constant determined by gravimetric standards. A best value for each transition was obtained by fitting the values measured for thirty standards to a polynomial expansion. The estimated uncertainty in the absolute value of any elemental concentration is ten percent.

Verification of the accuracy of the system has been made by (1) formal and informal interlaboratory comparison, (2) selected reanalysis of samples using PIXE after approximately one year. In all cases, the errors are routinely less than ten percent.

Tests have determined that there is very little loss of material from exposure to vacuum, beam irradiation, or long term storage. The only detectable loss was a 25% decrease in halogens when the sample was irradiated for sixty-four times the normal charge.

All elemental concentrations are corrected for matrix effects due to the absorption of the X-rays as they pass through the sample. A small

UCD-ARB AEROSOL ANALYSIS SYSTEM

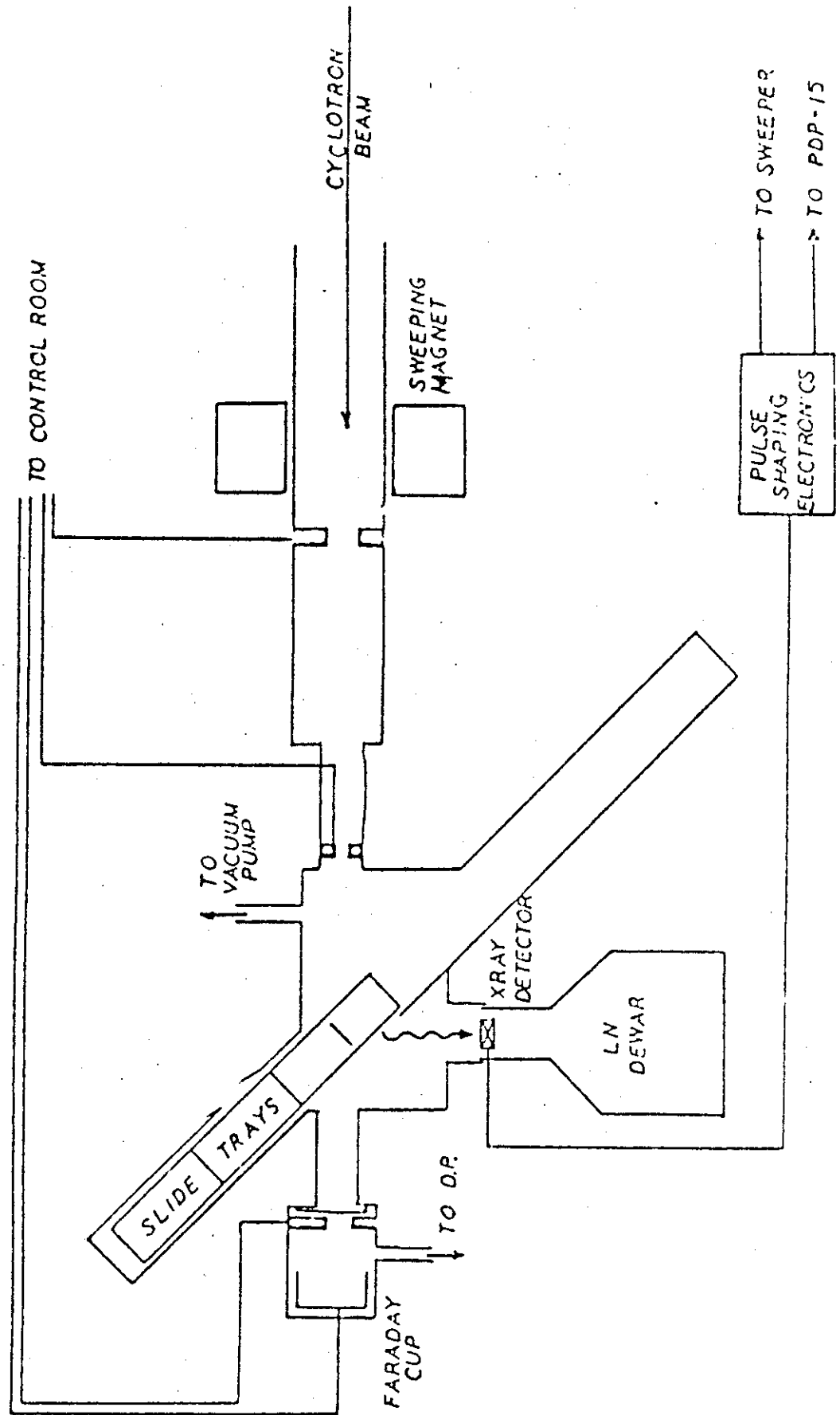


FIGURE 7

correction is made for the absorption from particles lying on top of the particle containing the atom which produced the x-ray. Corrections exceed five percent only for sodium and aluminum. A second correction is made for absorption by the material in the particle containing the atom; this is largest for large particles and low z elements. For the first stages of the Multiday and of the stacked filter unit, the correction for sulfur is approximately thirty percent.

6. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMS

The accuracy and precision of all data included in the Mono Lake study are subject to quality assurance procedures. These procedures are used in all aspects of this program, from particulate collection through data reduction. A formal third party review by Rockwell International under the direction of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has been part of this program since 1979. The formal protocol document is lengthy, but key elements as they bear on the Mono Lake project are identified below.

6.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Most samples were collected via stacked filter units, and quality assurance procedures were used on particulate sizing and on the elemental analysis of ambient aerosol samples. The size segregation is based on filter pore size, flow rate, and filter coating. Hence, filter characteristics are critical. All filters used were manufactured in a single batch process and the material used was checked for trace element contamination. Pore size and particle cut-off were verified through work of the Air and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, State Department of Public Health, Berkeley, under ARB contract. Anti-bounce coatings were applied by U.C.Davis at the factory, and coating densities were verified in laboratory field tests. All were sealed and stored at Davis prior to use. Field measurements of flow rate were made using an orifice meter. The orifices were made by precision drilling a thin steel plug. These orifices were then calibrated using a Collins Spirometer which is accurate to $\pm 1\%$.

By integrating the flow rate over the time of collection the volume of air was determined. In no case did a significant (>20%) change of flow occur during the program on the normal units.

6.2 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Two types of sample analysis were conducted; mass using a Cahn 25 micro-balance, and elemental content using the proton induced x-ray emission (PIXE) system at Davis. The Cahn 25 was calibrated using type S weights. The results of the Rockwell audit, of 9/81 indicated agreement to $\pm 10\mu\text{g}$, which is equivalent to $\pm 0.1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the 7 day samples.

The PIXE analyses system is subject to an extensive and continuing quality assurance program. The program includes:

- a) The PIXE system is calibrated by 10 weighed elemental standards, certified by Micromatter, Inc., Seattle, Wash.
- b) The results are checked by comparison with literature x-ray emission values for the ion beam and detector efficiency.
- c) The system is validated through use of comparisons against the UCD XRF system, special EPA plastic foils from the Physics & Chemistry Division Research Triangle Park, and participation in intercomparison studies. The last published study was an EPA/DOE test in 1978 for Si, S, Ti, Fe, Zn, Se, Br, and Pb. The PIXE system at Davis had a ratio of 0.98 ± 0.08 (actual/measured) for all elements analyzed.
- d) The Rockwell International elemental intercomparisons have just begun, and will be used to ensure the accuracy and precision of the system.

In summary, the PIXE analysis system has achieved mean accuracy, and precision for all such tests since 1973 of 1.03 ± 0.07 (actual/measured). Therefore the quoted $\pm 10\%$ errors are conservative. Precision in element to element ratios is $\pm 2\%$.

7. SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

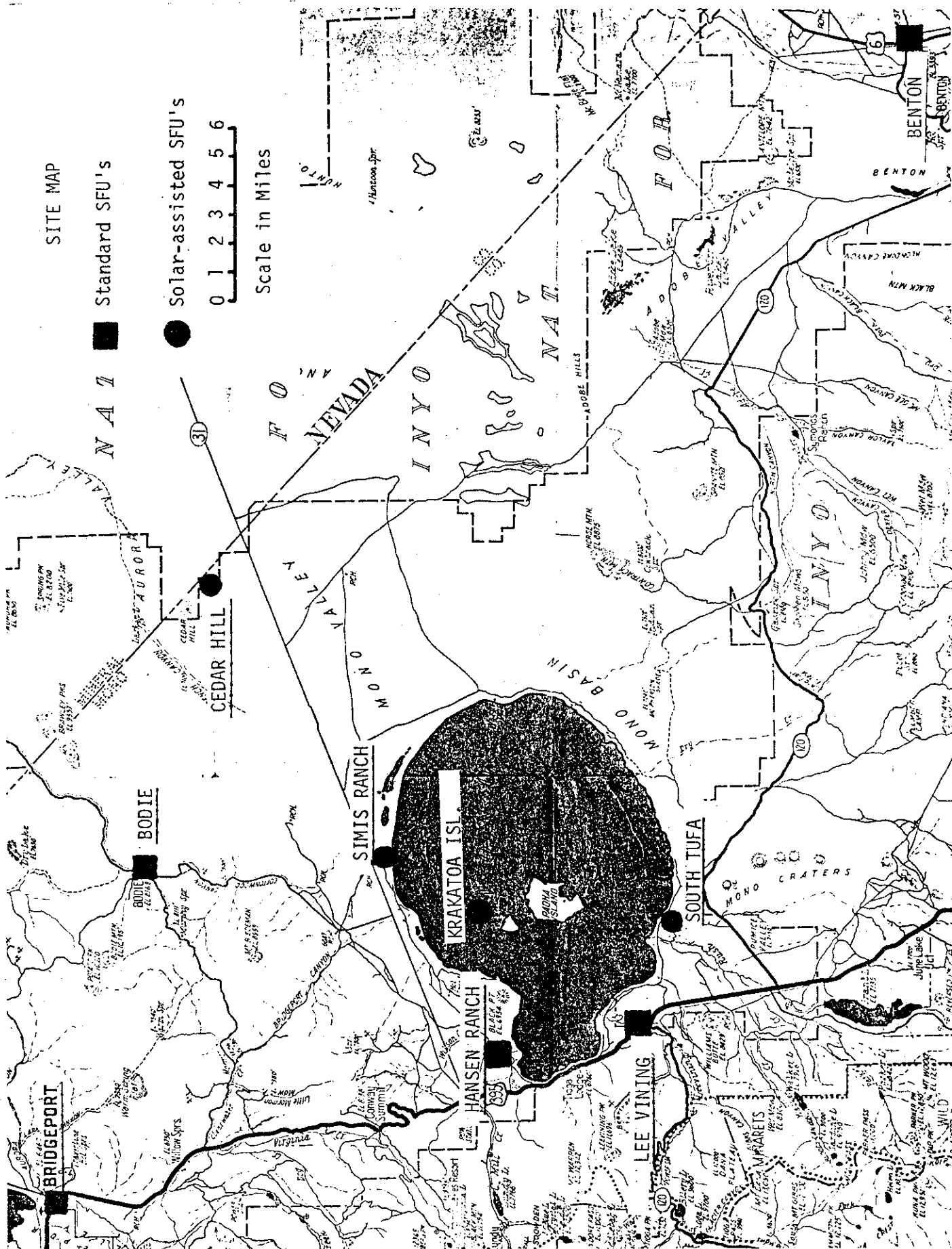
Sampling sites were selected in order to provide representative samples of particulate aerosol in the Mono Lake basin. The use of battery powered units permitted sampling in areas lacking electrical power.

7.1 WEEKLY MONITORING

The standard stacked filter units (SFU's) were set up at four sites around the lake on May 13, 1979. Each sampler was used to collect a weekly integrated aerosol sample. Figure 8 shows the sampling sites in the basin. Site 1 was located in Lee Vining, the major population center in the basin. The sampler was set up behind the high school, east of Highway 395, about 1 1/2 miles from the southwest shoreline. It was moved to the nearby Cal-Trans yard midway through the sampling period (due to vandalism at the original site). Site 2 was located on the property of the Hansen family, approximately 1000 feet from the northwest shoreline of Mono Lake near Mill Creek. Benton was the location of the third SFU, near the house of Mr. Elmer Christie, east of Road 6, 28 miles east-southeast of Mono Lake. The fourth SFU was first located north of the lake in Bridgeport 16 miles away. After 7 weeks it was moved to the ghost town of Bodie, 10 miles due north of the lake in the Bodie hills. These four SFU's were run for seven consecutive days each week at a flow rate of 10 liters per minute. Sampling ended on October 27, 1979 for a total of 24 weekly sampling periods.

Battery powered units were set up at two sites on August 20, 1979. One was placed about one mile from the north shoreline on the Simis' property, south of Road 167. The second battery powered unit was set up 300 ft. from the south shoreline, just west of the South Tufa Towers. These units were run for seven consecutive days at a flow rate of 1 liter per minute. Equipment problems led to reliable data for only 6 weeks at the Simis site and 4 weeks at the South Tufa site.

FIGURE 8



All of the weekly monitoring sites were maintained and operated by Charles Fryxell, The Great Basin Air Pollution Control District Officer, and his employees Don Harjo and Bill Cox. Pre-weighed filters were placed in filter holders at U.C. Davis and mailed via UPS to Mr. Fryxell in Bishop. The operator would then drive to each site, measure the air flow before and after the filters were changed with a spirometer calibrated orifice meter and return this information with the exposed filters to U.C. Davis. Upon arrival at UCD, the filters were post-weighed and prepared for x-ray analysis.

7.2 SPECIAL STUDIES

On four occasions intensive 24 hour sampling was conducted. These daily samples were collected to characterize both very clean and dirty days due to blowing lake bed dust. Table 4 lists these intensive sampling periods and the observed weather conditions. Only one of the intensive sampling periods was conducted during a significantly windy period.

TABLE 4

<u>INTENSIVE SAMPLING PERIOD</u>	<u>OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY SAMPLER OPERATORS</u>
July 15-17, 1980	Occasional blowing dust
August 18-20, 1980	Occasional blowing dust
October 26-28, 1980	Calm and Clear
November 27-December 1, 1980	Significant sustained winds

The sites used for these studies included the 6 sites used for weekly sampling described above as well as additional sites, including: 7) the Benderup's property near the north shore, 8) Krakatoa Island and 9) Cedar Hill, near the California-Nevada border, 12 miles northeast of the lake.

Continuous daily sampling was conducted using the modified multiday impactor at one site. The sampler was located at the Hansen site for 6 weeks, and then moved to the Lee Vining site for the remaining 18 weeks. The sampler was run at 20 liters per minute and provided data on the daily gravimetric as well as elemental composition of the aerosol samples.

7.3 SOILS

Soil samples were collected from the surface and several centimeters below the surface at all of the aerosol sampling sites. In addition soil samples were taken at several other locations around the lake. These samples were resuspended and analyzed by PIXE to help determine the source of ambient aerosols found in the Mono Lake area. In addition samples of the exposed lake bed were also collected at several sites around the lake.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

8.1 OWENS VALLEY-MONO LAKE MONITORING, SPRING, 1979

Early data on particulate matter at Mono Lake was gathered as part of the California Air Resources Board program, "A Study of Ambient Aerosols in the Owens Valley Area," J.B. Barone, B.H. Kusko, L.L. Ashbaugh and T.A. Cahill, November 1979. Mean weekly totals of gravimetric mass in the less than 15 μ m particle size range were obtained for seven sites in the Owens Valley for the period February 20 to June 18, 1979. During part of this period, April 24-June 18, 1979, monitoring was conducted at the Hansen ranch near Mono Lake. Figure 11 shows the average total mass for each week found at Mono Lake. While the mean particulate mass at Mono Lake was less than that of the average of Owens Valley sites, the Mono Lake to Owens Valley ratio being 0.59 ± 0.28 , the patterns were very similar. Episodes of sharply increased mass were superimposed on a steadily rising curve during this period. Detailed elemental analysis of the composition of the ambient dusts and their potential sources showed that the increased mass episodes in the Owens Valley corresponded with alkaline dust storms that contained a large measure of salts from the dry Owens Lake bed. The smoothly rising portion of the curve appeared to be due to increasing desiccation of the entire valley floor as spring advanced into summer. The presence of coarse particulate chlorine and sulfur in the two elevated episodes at Mono Lake during the weeks starting April 24 and May 7, 1979, shows some lake bed influence. No other periods at Mono Lake had such a signature. Nevertheless, even in these periods, soil particulates dominated the total mass, with only about a 5 ± 3 percent contribution from the Mono Lake playas. This study also indicated that the meteorological conditions at Mono Lake are similar to the better known behavior of Owens Valley, and that under similar conditions of soil moisture, similar ambient particulate matter concentrations are observed. By late June, the Mono Lake ambient particulate concentrations were 0.98 ± 0.09 of the Owens Valley values.

8.2 MONO LAKE MONITORING 1980

Weekly monitoring data are shown in Figures 11 through 15 for gravimetric mass, silicon, iron, and sulfur.

FIGURE 9

MEAN WEEKLY TOTAL AND FINE GRAVIMETRIC MASS

OWENS VALLEY - MONO LAKE COMPARISON 1979 and 1980

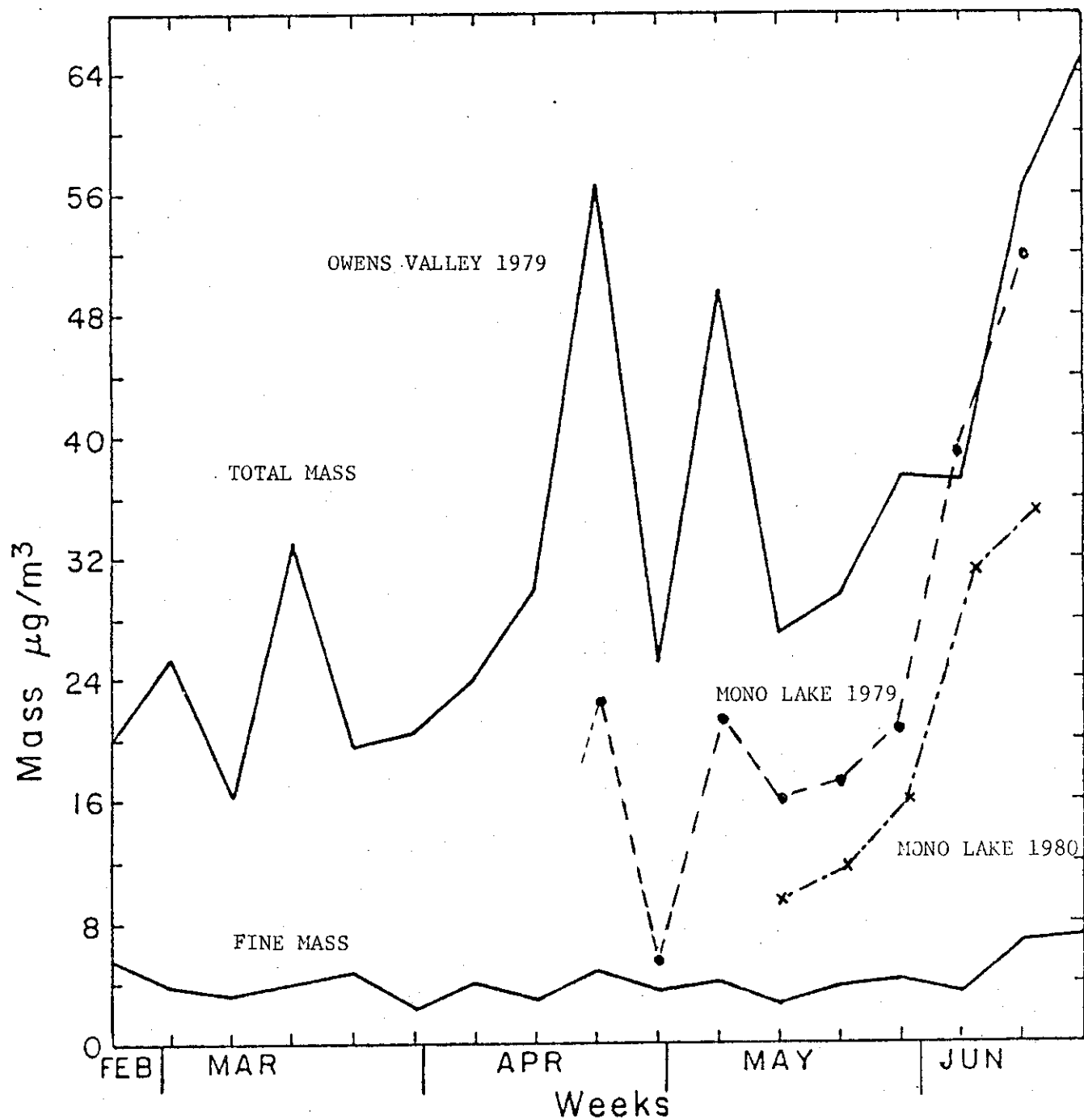


FIGURE 10

Bishop Wind Speed Data - 1979 vs 1980

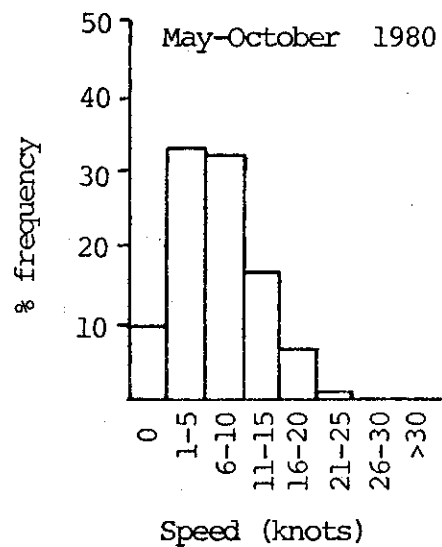
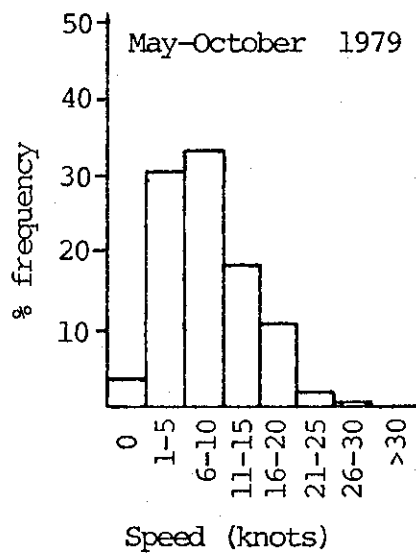
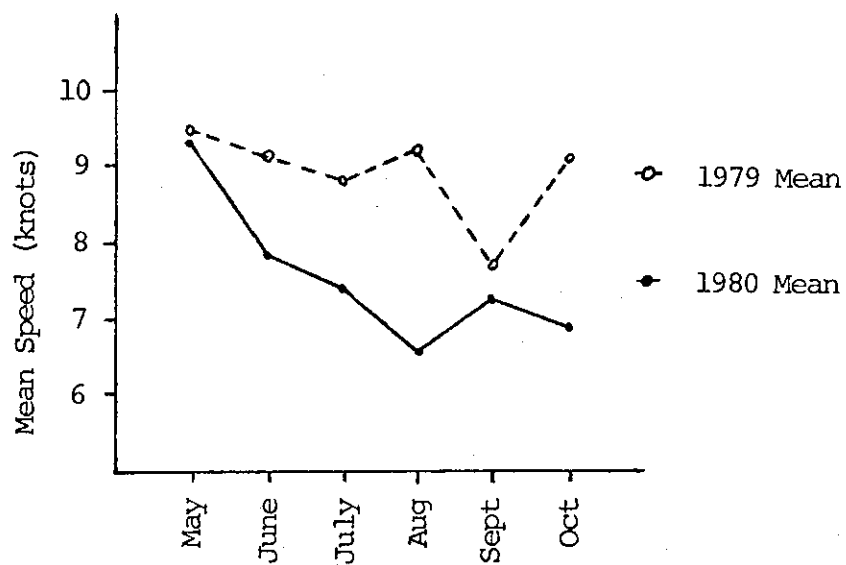


TABLE 5

BISHOP WIND SPEED

1979								
Speed	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total	%
0	5	3	8	4	5	3	28	3.4
1-05	30	36	44	46	55	46	257	30.9
6-10	63	56	49	30	35	45	278	33.4
11-15	30	34	22	29	14	28	157	18.8
16-20	19	10	18	16	13	18	94	11.3
21-25	2	4	3	3	1	2	15	1.8
26-30	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0.5
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Speed	9.53	9.13	8.79	9.19	7.63	9.13	833	100

Mean=8.93 kts

1980								
Speed	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total	%
0	6	10	19	16	10	20	81	9.7
1-05	38	43	47	56	48	45	277	33.1
6-10	51	56	40	50	34	42	273	32.6
11-15	33	26	27	22	21	13	142	17.0
16-20	20	8	10	3	6	12	59	7.0
21-25	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	0.5
26-30	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Speed	9.33	7.81	7.38	6.56	7.23	6.83	837	100

Mean=7.55 kts

8.2.1 MONITORING OF GRAVIMETRIC MASS

Gravimetric mass data at Hansen's ranch show the same behavior in 1980 that they did in 1979, with an increase in June as the surface soils dried out. The values for 1980, however, were only 52% of those for the same period of 1979, confirming local reports that 1980 was a relatively wet year in the Mono Lake basin, and that average wind speeds were significantly less in 1980 than in 1979. Once this rise had occurred, gravimetric values averaged around $30\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ until the fall when sharply elevated values, up to $70\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, were measured. While the pattern of rising values in spring occurred at all sites, major differences were also evident in the mass values from site to site. Bridgeport had the lowest average mass values, while Benton and Bodie had the highest. Note that little lake influence was expected at either Bridgeport or Benton. Lee Vining had a major rise in June, 1980, twice the value at Hansen's ranch, however the fall differences were much more modest, reaching only about $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The fall increase at Hansen's ranch was also seen at Bodie, and at similar levels, while no such increase was seen at Benton. In fact, those parameters dominated by coarse mode mass ($15\mu\text{m}$ to $2.5\mu\text{m}$ diameter), including total gravimetric mass and soil-like particles such as silicon and iron, showed little correlation between Benton and the other sites. This might be expected due to the shorter residence times of coarse mode particles in the air. It should be noted however, that the spring dust storms in 1979 showed increases in mass at both Owens Valley and Mono Lake sampling sites, suggesting that synoptic scale meteorologic conditions may have an important influence on measured concentrations over large distances during some conditions.

Figure 10 and Table 5 shows mean wind speeds measured at Bishop during similar time periods in 1979 and 1980. Bishop, located midway between Mono Lake and Owens Dry Lake, has a National Weather Service Station where wind speed measurements were made during daylight hours. Although this data may not be representative of true mean wind speeds, the 1979-1980 differences are significant, and may help explain why ambient particulate concentrations were lower in 1980 than 1979.

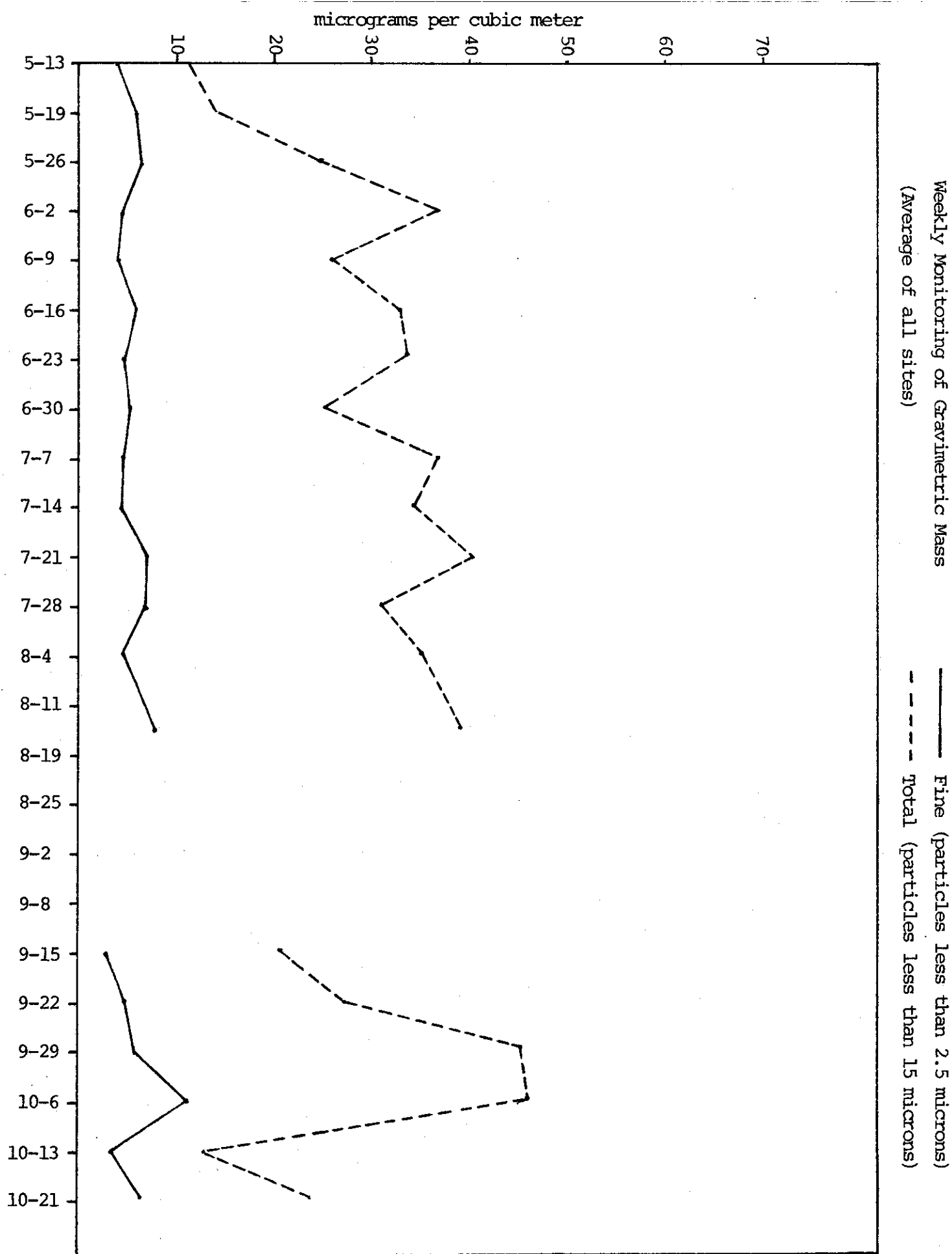


FIGURE 11

8.2.2 MONITORING OF SELECTED ELEMENTS

Two elements typically associated with soils, silicon and iron, are shown in Figures 13 and 14. These two elements were chosen because they are not a large fraction of the mass in the playas of the lake, but are a significant proportion of the surrounding soils. One result in evidence at all sites is that the particles collected are predominantly in the coarse size range, (2.5 to 15 microns). Typical ratios of coarse to total mass were 0.90 for these elements. Except under very strong winds conditions such particles cannot travel far before settling. This is suggested by the large concentration variations at each site. Significant soil contributions to the total mass were seen at a single site often (soil episode), for example, at Lee Vining on the week of June 2, at Hansen's ranch on the week of June 9, at Benton on the week of July 7, and at Bodie on the week of August 4. Several soil episodes occurred at more than one site; for the week of September 29 high soil levels were seen at Lee Vining and Hansen's ranch but not at Benton. The Bodie filter was damaged so no information for this site was available. All four sites exhibited elevated ambient concentrations for the week of August 11. The sensitivity to local influence for coarse soil derived particles makes detailed interpretation difficult. It can be stated that soil derived particles (the elements Al, Si, K, Ca, Ti, Mn, Fe and their oxides) dominates gravimetric mass at all sites for most periods. The correlations between sites that occur can be explained by the similar response of exposed soils to synoptic meteorology. The lack of strong similarities suggest the sampling period had a low incidence of large scale windstorms.

Non-soil type particles of interest include elements known to be common in the playas and tufa formations of Mono Lake. Sulfur and chlorine in the coarse particle (2.5 to 15 microns) are generally produced from the exposed lake bed materials. These elements were commonly found in the lake bed soil samples, but were rarely seen in soils away from the lake. The only anthropogenic source of sulfur in the basin is automotive exhaust which would produce fine particle sulfur (less than 2.5 microns), and since no anthropogenic source of chlorine exists in the area, man made emission of coarse particle sulfur or chlorine is negligible. Long range transport of these large

FIGURE 12a

Weekly Monitoring of Gravimetric Mass

Fine (particles less than 2.5 microns)

Coarse (particles 2.5 to 15 microns)

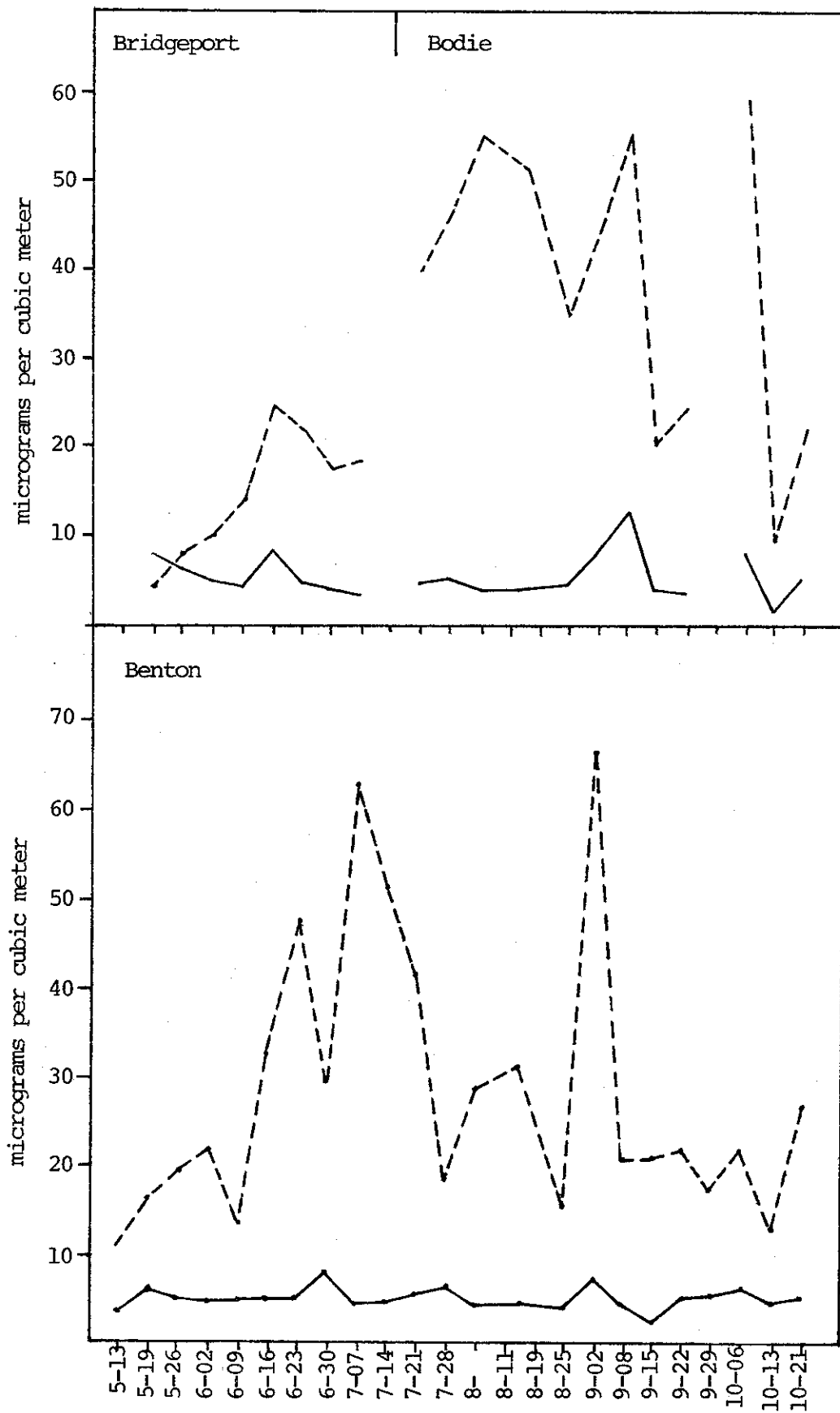


FIGURE 12b

Weekly Monitoring of Gravimetric Mass

Fine (particles less than 2.5 microns)

Coarse (particles 2.5 to 15 microns)

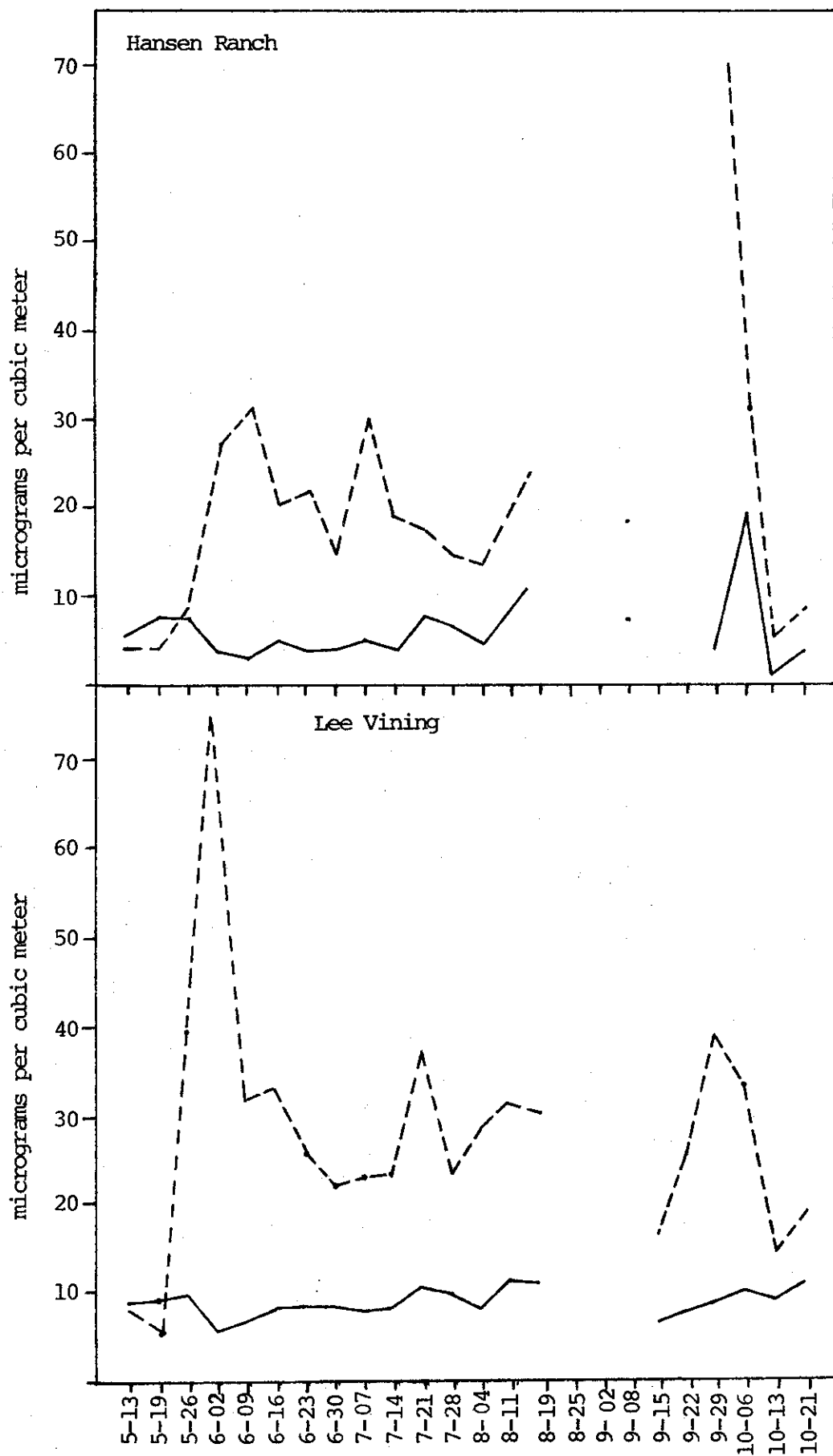
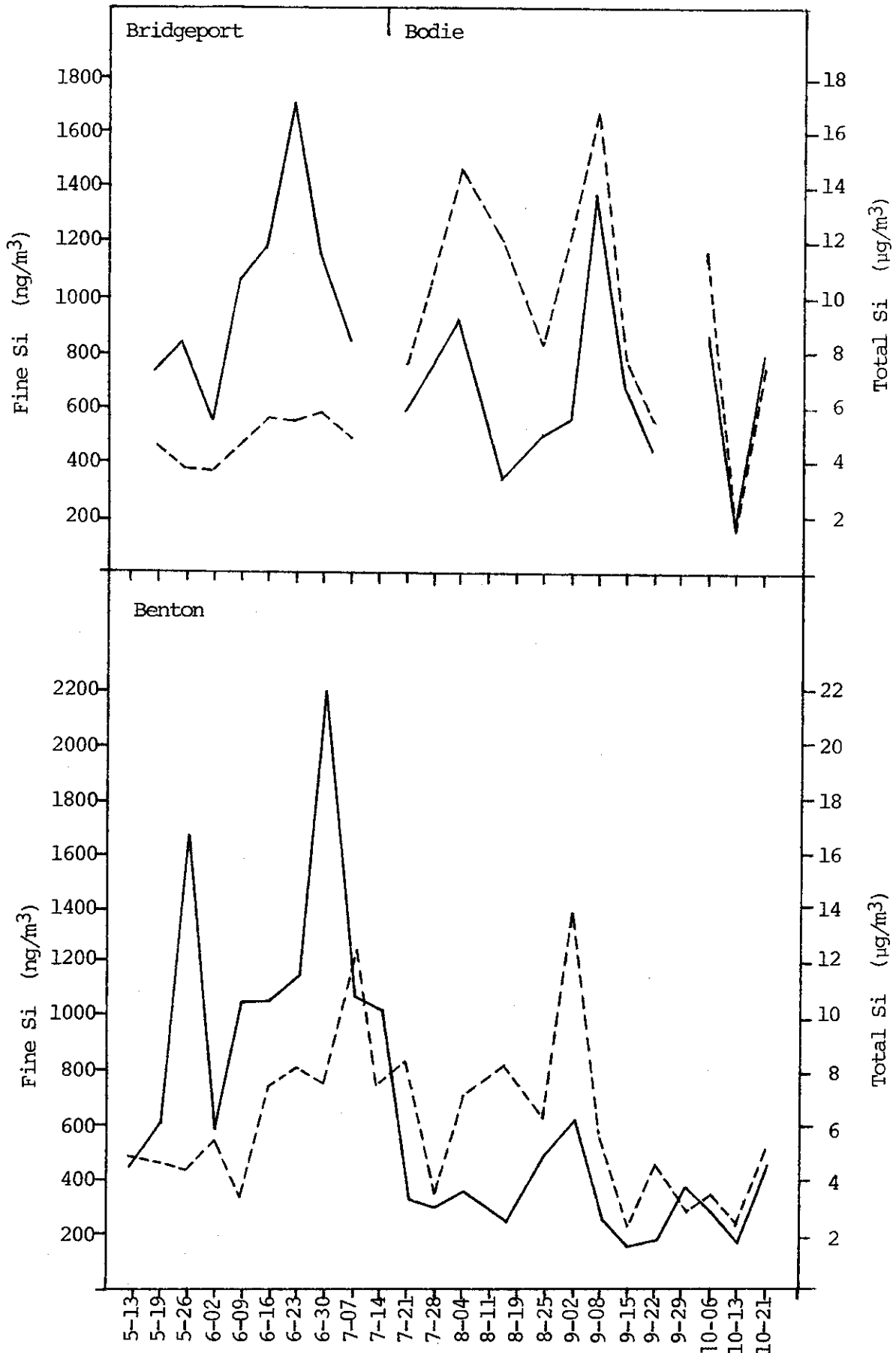


FIGURE 13a

Weekly Monitoring of Silicon

Fine (particles less than 2.5 microns)

Total (particles less than 15 microns)



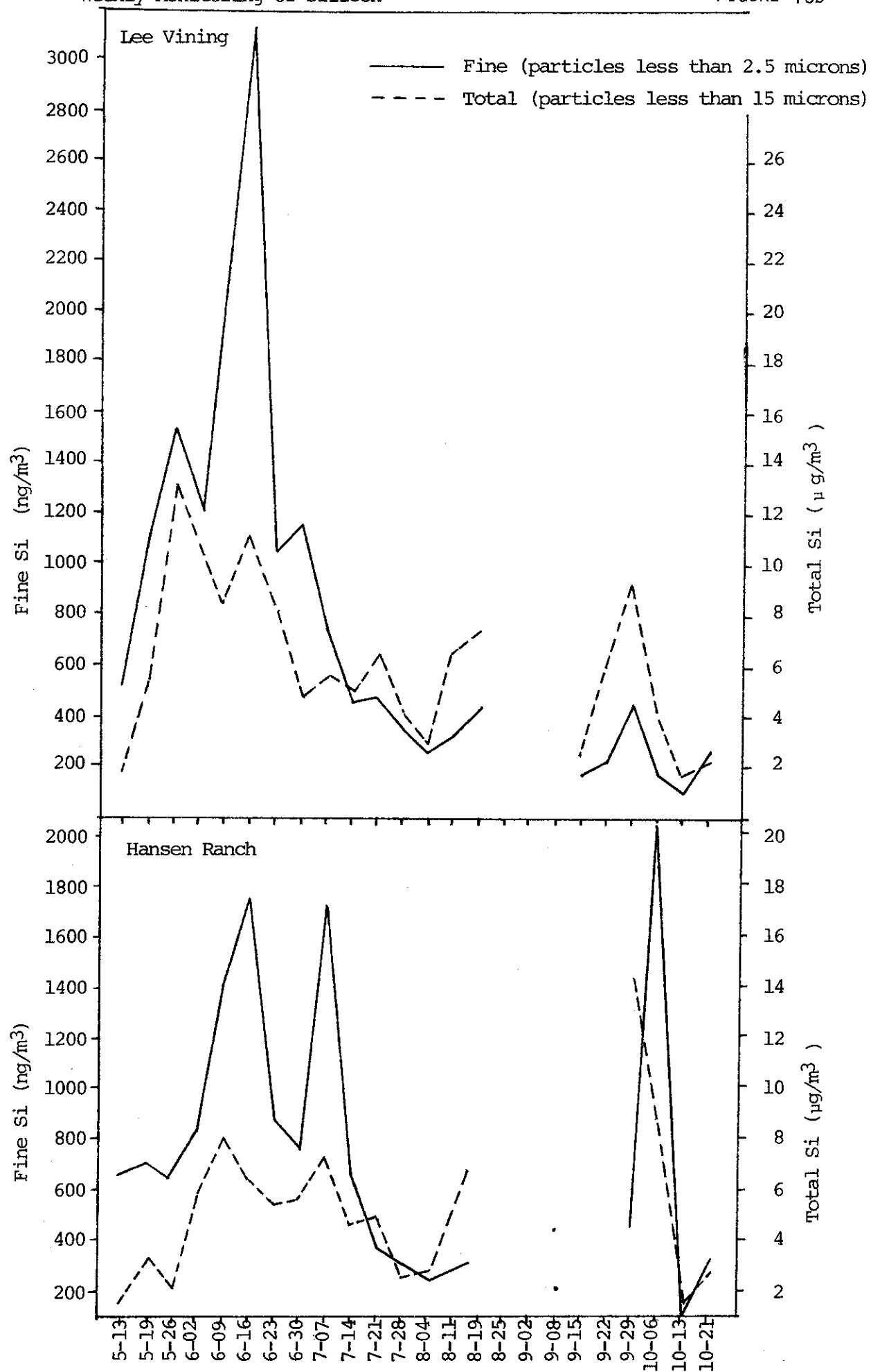


FIGURE 14a

Weekly Monitoring of Iron

Fine (particles less than 2.5 microns)

Total (particles less than 15 microns)

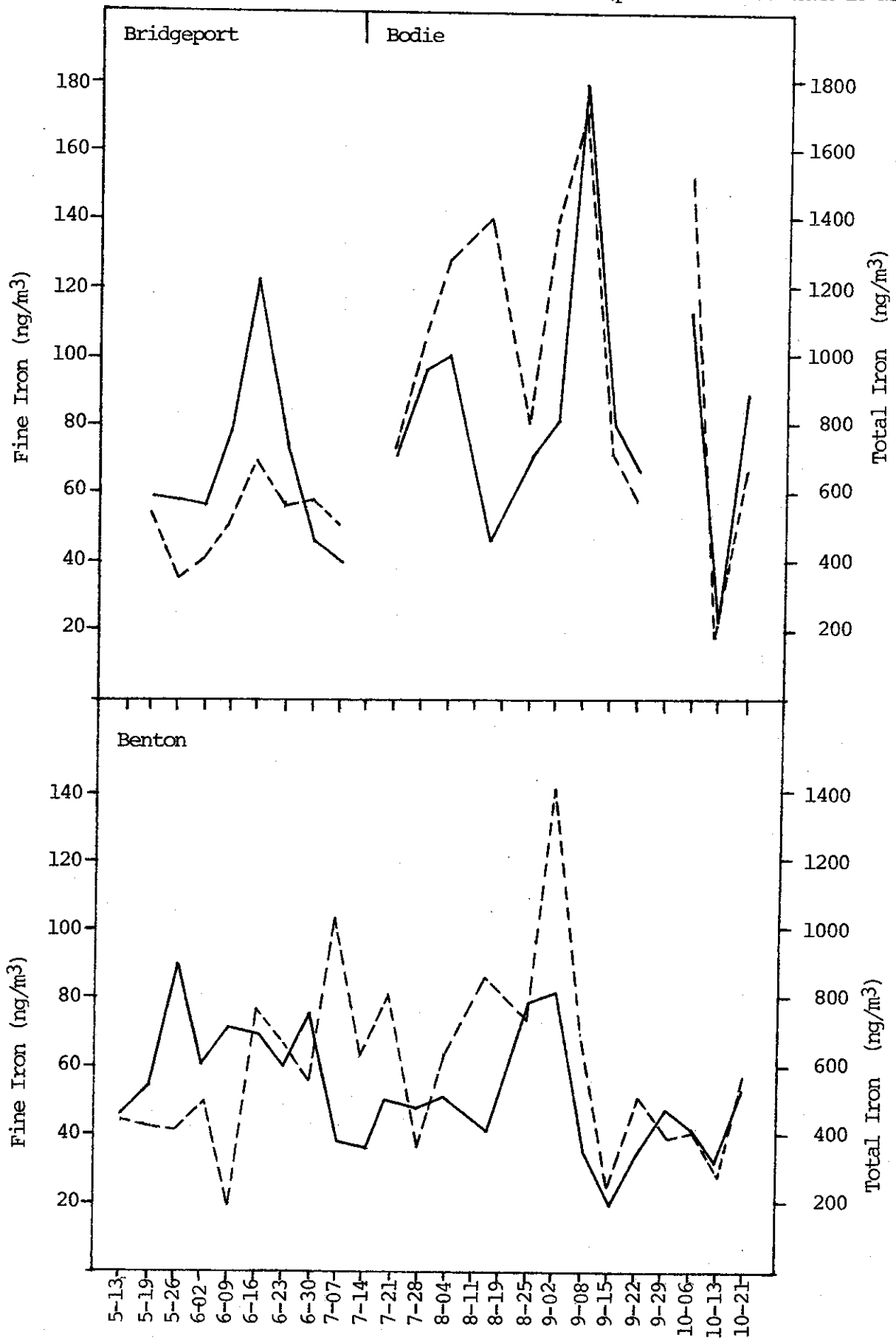


FIGURE 14b

Weekly Monitoring of Iron

— Fine (particles less than 2.5 microns)
 --- Total (particles less than 15 microns)

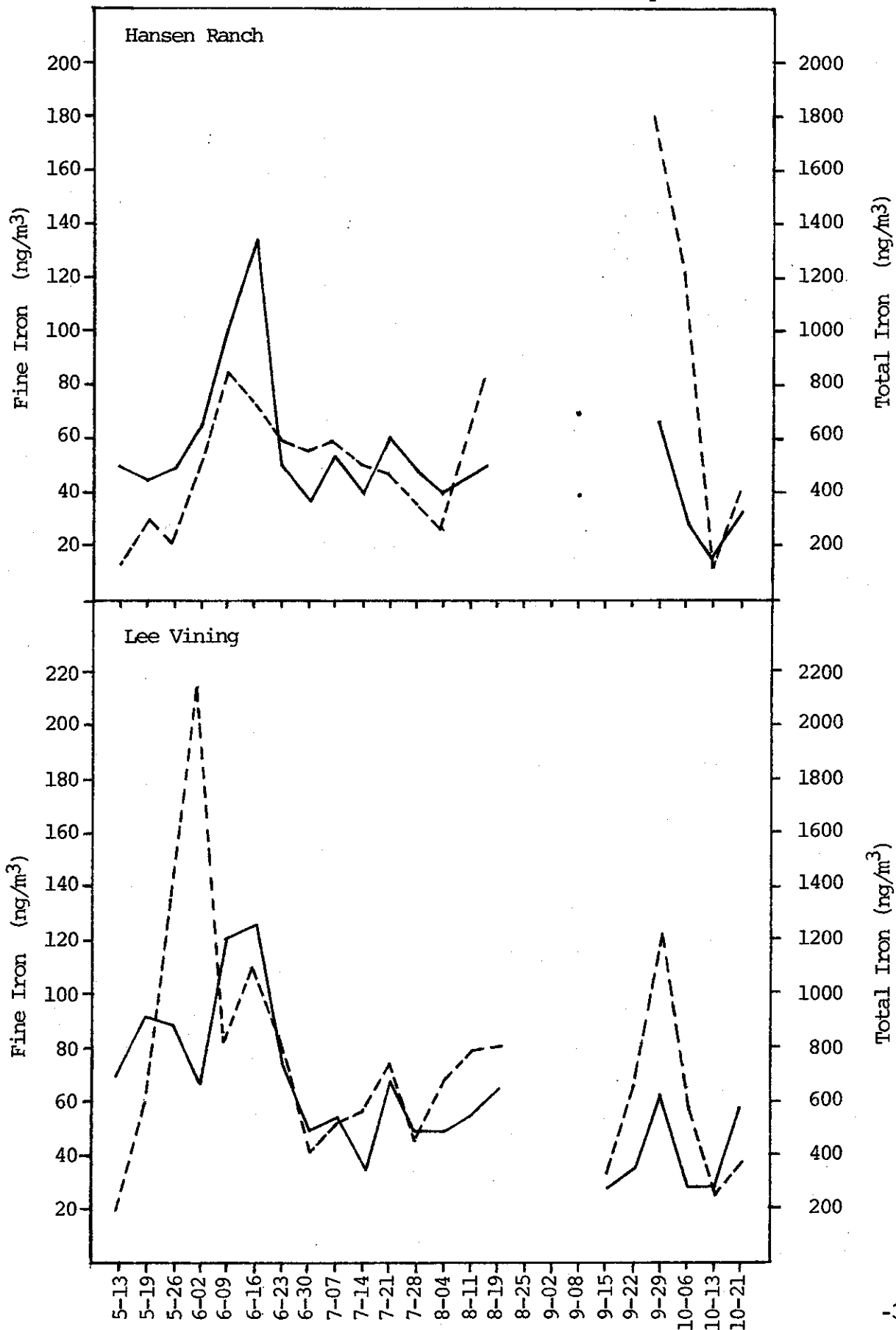
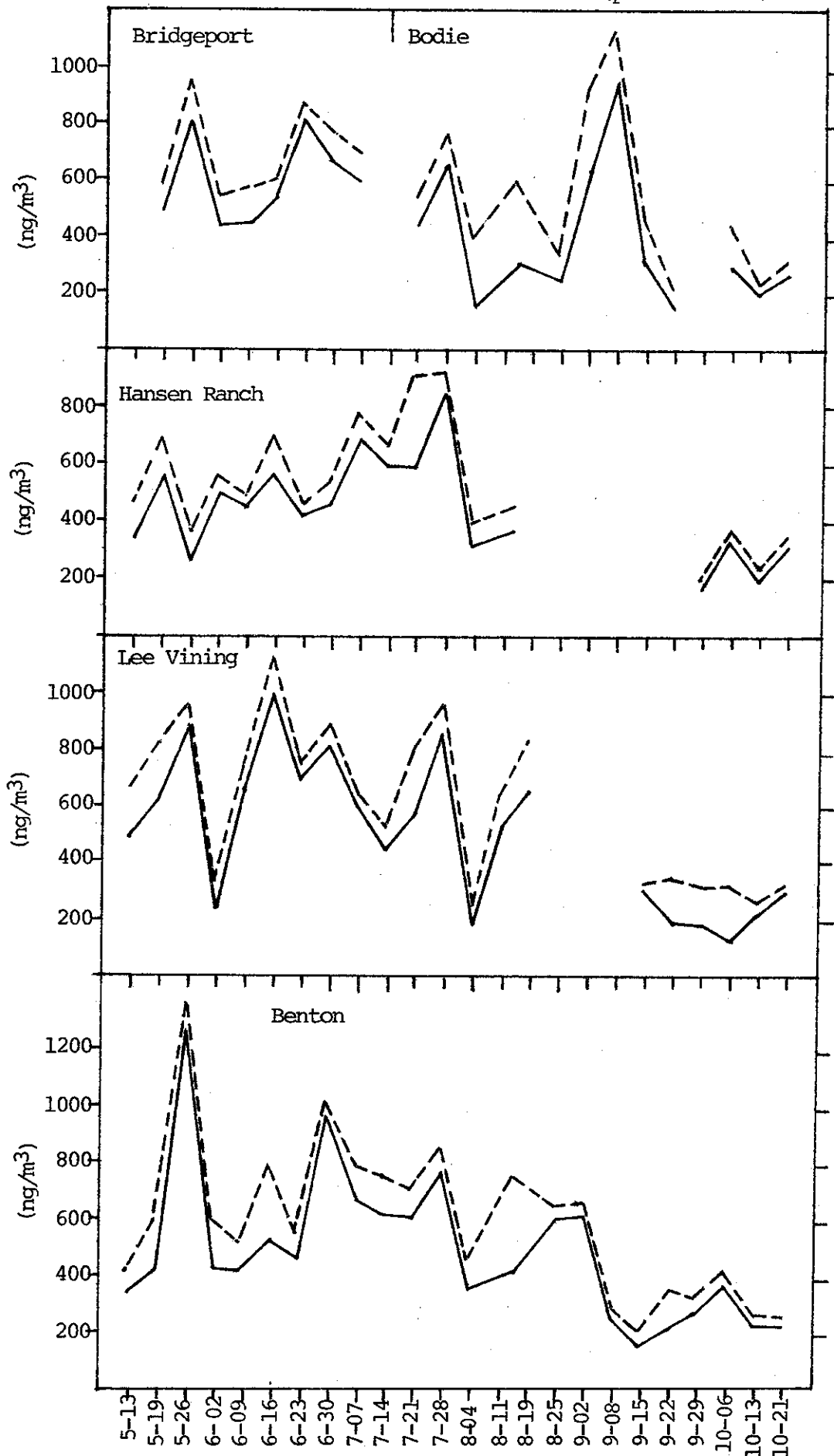


FIGURE 15
 Weekly Monitoring of Sulfur
 — Fine (particles less than 2.5 microns)
 - - - Total (particles less than 15 microns)



particles from outside the basin may be disregarded due to the short residence times they have in the atmosphere. Fine particle sulfur is generally produced by gas to particle conversion of sulfur dioxide to sulfate aerosols or by direct production of sulfates through the burning of fossil fuels. These fine particles have long residence times in the atmosphere and may be transported into the area from far away. In the Owens Valley study of 1979, sharply elevated levels of coarse particle sulfur and chlorine were measured downwind of the dry Owens Lake bed during strong valleywide windstorms.

For these reasons, sulfur and chlorine in the 2.5 - 15 micron range were investigated at Mono Lake.

The results for sulfur, shown in Figure 15, indicate that the ambient sulfur aerosol is mostly in the fine particle mode; less than 2.5 microns. Furthermore, a strong relationship between sulfur concentrations at all four sites, for both weekly patterns and average values are shown in the data. Mean summer values of fine sulfur aerosol for the five sites were:

Bridgeport	614 \pm 148 ng/m ³	(5/19 - 7/15/80)
Bodie	388 \pm 255 ng/m ³	(7/21 - 10/25/80)
Lee Vining	505 \pm 268 ng/m ³	(5/13 - 10/28/80)
Hansen Ranch	443 \pm 308 ng/m ³	(5/13 - 10/28/80)
Benton	482 \pm 257 ng/m ³	(5/13 - 10/28/80)

These values are similar to those found at Lake Tahoe and suggest long range transport may be responsible for the fine sulfur aerosol found in the area. In addition, little change in mean particle size distribution was seen at the sites close to the lake. Thus, the lake bed contribution to ambient sulfur levels in the Mono Lake vicinity during 1980 was not significant.

A comparison of the sulfur to iron and chlorine to iron ratios measured at Hansen's ranch was made for the same period in 1979 and 1980. Table 6 shows these ratios as well as silicon to iron and titanium ratios for the coarse particle mode. Fe/Fe was taken to be 100. The lake bed derived aerosols increased significantly in 1980 while soil derived aerosols showed only a slight increase.

TABLE 6
1979-1980 Comparison of Selected Elements

	S/Fe		Cl/Fe		Si/Fe		Ti/Fe	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
May 13	6.7	80.0	9.0	234.5	708	816	7.6	<10.0
May 21	22.2	52.6	<6.5	16.9	604	1028	8.6	6.9
May 26	10.4	47.1	<6.1	114.5	696	842	8.4	4.7
June 2	<1.3	12.6	<2.7	12.8	657	1034	8.5	7.3
June 9	7.4	3.2	<2.9	3.6	788	919	6.5	7.6

8.3 SPECIAL STUDIES

Several studies were incorporated into this program to gain more information on the ambient aerosols found in the Mono Lake area. First, soil samples were taken near the air sampling sites, from the exposed lake bed, the land bridge to Negit Island and from surrounding soils. These were resuspended at U.C. Davis and analyzed for elemental composition. Secondly, a daily sampler was operated for the entire 24 week sampling period. This provided data on short term fluctuations of aerosol concentration. The lower mass loadings on the filters, however, resulted in a decrease of sensitivity compared to the weekly samples. The third special study included several weekly and daily sampling periods around the lake where continuous electric power was not available. For this purpose solar assisted battery powered units were used.

8.3.1 SOIL SAMPLES

Soil samples taken in the Mono Lake area were brought to U.C. Davis for analysis. They were initially sifted, eliminating all particles greater than 50 microns in diameter. The samples were then placed in a resuspension device developed by the U.C. Davis Air Quality Group which was designed to collect particles less than 15 microns to coincide with the inlet cut point of the stacked filter unit. The apparatus is shown in Figure 16 and the results are shown in Table 7. Bandy Black clay, a National Bureau of Standards reference soil, was used as a control. Ratios to Silicon were found to be:

BANDY BLACK ANALYSIS

	$\frac{\text{Al}}{\text{Si}}$	$\frac{\text{K}}{\text{Si}}$	$\frac{\text{Ti}}{\text{Si}}$	$\frac{\text{Fe}}{\text{Si}}$
NBS Value	46%	4.3%	2.8%	2.5%
Trial 1	51%	6.7%	3.4%	2.3%
Trial 2	47%	5.4%	3.5%	2.3%

These data suggest that the resuspension device should provide a representative sample of suspendable materials less than 15 microns in size.

Analysis of the materials that could be suspended by winds indicated several distinct categories (Table 8). The soils away from the lake bed are of two types--silicon rich (i.e. Lee Vining) and calcium rich (i.e. Bodie). These materials are often associated with uncovered surfaces, dirt roads, and other potential sources for wind transport.

The lake bed soils, as expected, contained alkaline materials. The surface soils were very typical of earth crustal average soils with an additional sodium and chlorine component. Sub-surface soils, generally in muds that are not resuspendable until dried and exposed, showed similar ratios to surface soils. Tufa deposits, as expected, were almost totally calcium (calcium carbonate).

The efflorescent crust proved to be rather variable in composition, containing mixtures of soil and alkaline materials. However, except for some

FIGURE T6

Resuspension and Sizing System

U.C., Davis

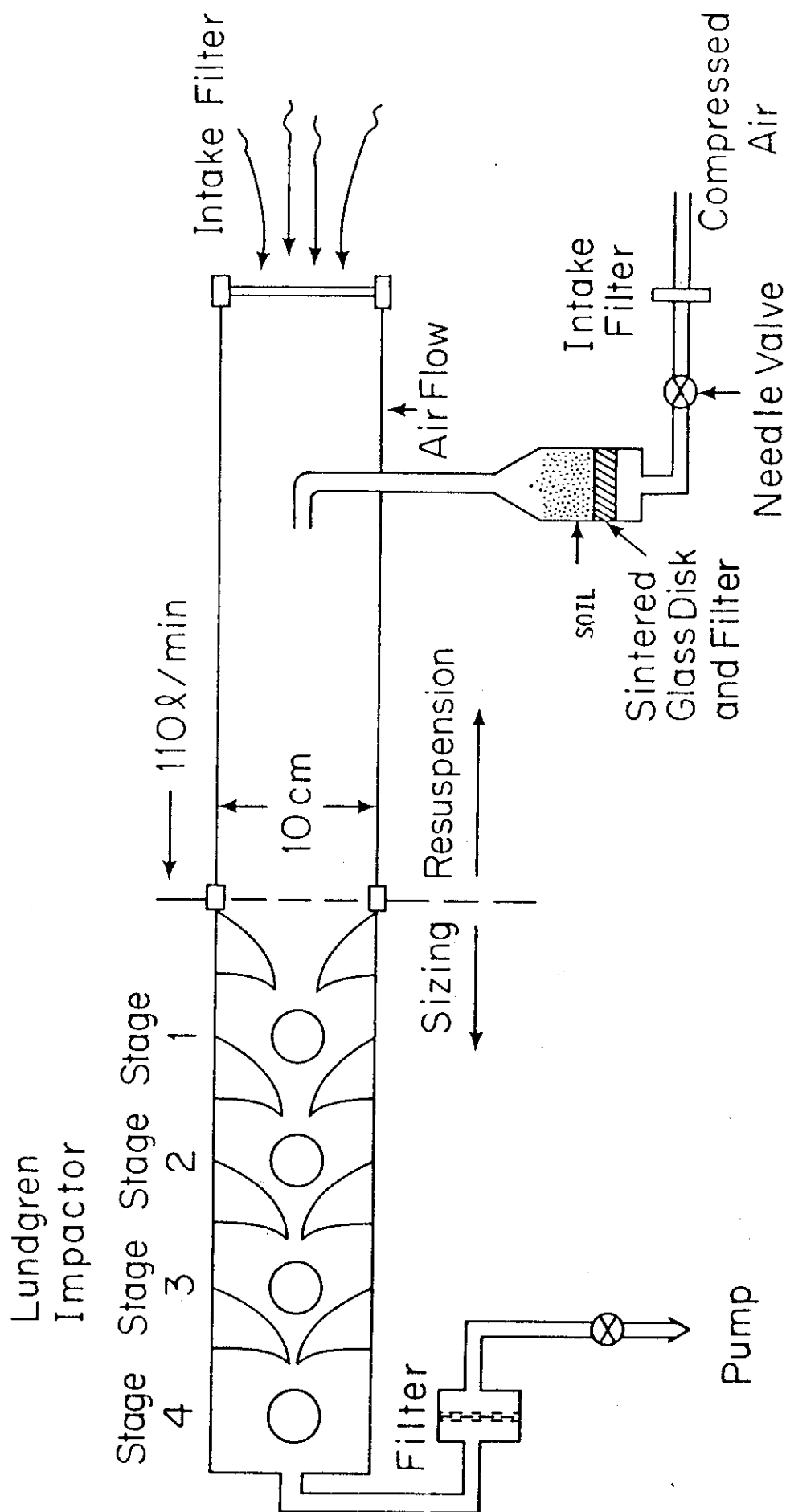


TABLE 7

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MOND LAKE SOIL RESUSPENSION STUDY

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
SOUTH TUFA SOIL	298*	403	7906	60*	50*	48*	1874	2979	40	54	924	18*	16*	23*	26
BLACK PT. ROAD	2631*	1090	8575	692*	501*	476*	1222	633	225	151*	1396	180*	160*	228*	498*
TUFA TOWER	792*	256*	283	167*	138*	132*	95	16070	51*	254	76	49*	34	64*	37
NEAR LAND BRIDGE	20586	289*	723	187*	1378	3924	565	1601	55*	45*	144	59*	48*	71*	65
CRUST	258	220*	129	147*	702	1970	440	655	22	36*	40	43*	38*	55*	122*
DIRT NEAR SHORE	1170*	545	14868	260*	216*	213	691	1095	107	65*	931	77*	23	101*	212*
NEAR LAND BRIDGE	447*	345	3883	90*	74*	70*	252	8335	13	23*	243	28*	25*	34*	72*
CRUST	8464*	2943*	2451*	1963*	1639*	1560*	335	1895	395	489*	510*	585*	447	744*	1610*
CRUST	442*	154*	119	58	65*	86	54*	42	25	26*	27*	31*	27*	39*	65*
TOP SOIL NEAR SHORE	121590	1343*	1092*	863*	6117	23975	10255	2249	252*	206*	215*	247*	220*	367	685*
BEACH DIRT	1048*	2236	13288	222*	184*	174*	1064	4724	250	23	2982	68*	18	83*	182*
BENDERUP	1449*	2165	13552	312*	258*	246*	1411	2810	184	36	1762	51	83*	114*	254*
PINE GROVE-HWY 120	1165*	2637	20934	241*	199*	189*	2522	775	104	60*	1160	71*	64*	88*	192*
SOUTH TUFA ROAD	390	3322	26581	140*	114*	109*	3468	1293	137	10	1595	96	36*	51*	43
LAND BRIDGE	440*	210	3620	97*	81*	42	1092	371	39	15	327	29*	26*	38*	78*
LEE VINING H.S.	655*	4333	23099	103*	83*	79*	2859	1547	332	32	3161	191	27*	36*	26
NEAR LAND BRIDGE	27454	252*	413	159*	1659	5811	842	1517	27	38*	269	27	13	58*	123*
BODIE	672*	224*	3368	147*	122*	116*	2028	1918	71	29	1141	45*	40*	56*	43
LAND BRIDGE	1398*	3441	14232	295*	244*	232*	810	3204	437	33	4053	88*	78*	112*	239*
LAND BRIDGE	861	2801	17687	102*	82*	78*	1910	4933	96	16	1296	29*	29	36*	76*
TOP SOIL	2712*	943*	785*	305	523*	360	328*	229*	191*	157*	164*	188*	103	92	515*
TOP SOIL	7073	3805*	3168*	1443	2111*	670	1324*	925*	767*	633*	660*	400	673*	959*	2096*
BANDY BLACK	713*	7898	15435	141*	116*	110*	1040	50*	524	35*	355	41*	37*	52*	113*
BANDY BLACK	496*	3071	6475	105*	30	83*	352	38*	228	26*	148	31*	27*	40*	86*
PAOHA ISLAND	7999	479	4615	147*	1788	876	789	1247	38	36*	635	43*	38*	54*	116*
SIMIS DIRT	776	1476	11813	436*	362*	344*	1517	6386	100	109*	843	60	116*	162*	350*
SIMIS CRUST	16808	310	4196	665*	973	526*	3447	2219	97	164*	417	197*	175*	251*	536*
LOWER SOIL	1613	273	6002	328*	272*	654	757	3701	39	81*	598	97*	30	124*	111
LOWER SOIL	1114	990*	1517	659*	549*	451	344*	999	125	164*	171*	196*	59	253*	412
DIRT UNDER CRUST	4605	2267	9881	1459*	1214*	992	782	8704	235	363*	1098	178	386*	546*	1200*
DIRT UNDER CRUST	1768*	616*	1266	410*	96	580	480	3658	92	102*	599	122*	54	159*	342*
DIRT UNDER CRUST	2831*	922	6138	659*	549*	568	891	917	266	165*	1206	197*	176*	254*	552*
DIRT UNDER CRUST	4475*	1553*	2728	1054*	663*	541	1085	1629	361	262*	1583	312*	196	398*	859*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

TABLE 8

SURFACE MATERIALS NEAR MONO LAKE

(ratios to Calcium)

	Na	Si	S	Cl	K	Ca	Fe
Soils (surface)							
Lee Vining	<40	1500	<5	<5	185	=100	205
Bodie	<35	176	<6	<6	106	=100	60
Soils (lake)							
Surface	45	160	<7	17	20	=100	16
Sub-surface	<50	35	2.6	16	13	=100	16
Tufa deposits	<5	2	<1	<1	0.6	=100	0.5
White Lake Crusts							
Negit Is.	40	20	107	301	67	=100	6
Pahoa Is.	640	370	143	70	63	=100	51
{ beaches	1200	45	86	245	35	=100	9
{ beaches	5400	<50	270	1070	456	=100	<10
{ beaches	1700	25	101	360	52	=100	17
OWENS	209	116	6	22	22	=100	25

Note: Cl/s ratio, surface, except Pahoa Is.

3.3±0.5, when both present.

samples from Pahoa Island, the Cl/S ratios were quite constant, (3.3 ± 0.5) when both elements were simultaneously present. Pahoa Island samples were soil rich and chlorine poor, (Cl/S ratio of 0.49).

Samples of the crystalline crust were collected by C. Simis from the north eastern margin of the exposed lake bed. These were photographed using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and analyzed by energy dispersive x-ray analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey. The results for three samples are included in this report, (Figs. 17, 18 and 19) courtesy of Dr. Kenneth Lajoie of the U.S.G.S. Visually the deposits show a crystalline nature, with structure as small as one micron (10^{-4} cm). Elemental analysis shows great similarities between the three samples. Sulfur is the dominant element in all cases, with major components of silicon and calcium. Chlorine was present in only minor amounts, but most prominently in the least crystalline sample (Figure 17).

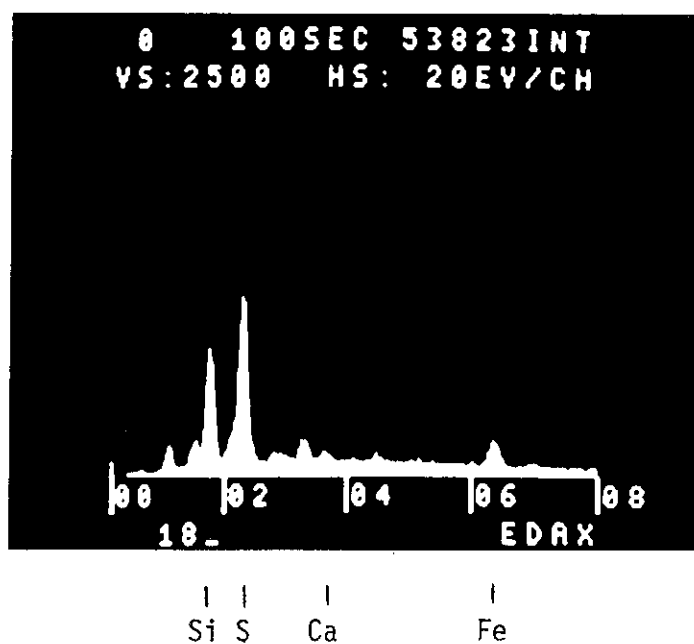
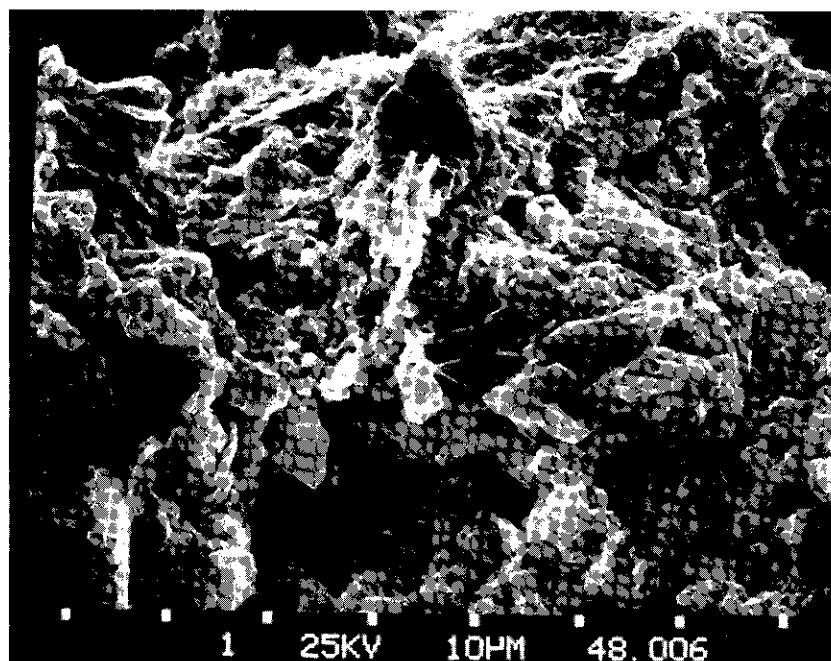
The SEM analyses differ from the "white lake crust" category of Table 8 in that the SEM results show far less sodium and chlorine. The Cl/S ratio was 0.1. The reason for this difference cannot be resolved at this time without more extensive analyses of surface crusts, but it shows the much higher degree of chemical variability we have seen at Mono Lake than at Owens Lake. It also supports the necessity for actually resuspending particles in airstreams in order to match particulate composition seen in the atmosphere.

8.3.2 DAILY SAMPLING RESULTS

Daily sampling with the modified multiday sampler, began at Hansen's ranch on May 13, 1980. The unit was moved after 10 weeks to Lee Vining (on July 16) for the remaining 14 weeks of the sampling period, to provide a more representative sample of the likely exposure levels to residents of the city. The results for silicon, iron, sulfur and chlorine are shown in Figures 17, 18, 19 and 20. Evident from the coarse soil data is the rise from mid May to mid June as the ground became more arid. Thereafter, levels remained relatively constant even though mean wind speeds measured at Bishop declined from May to August. Large single day episodes of coarse silicon and iron were well correlated, and increased in magnitude and frequency during the sampling period.

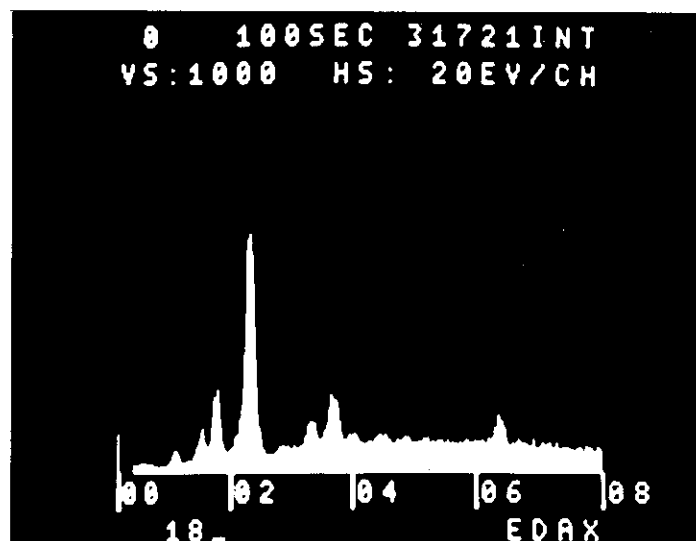
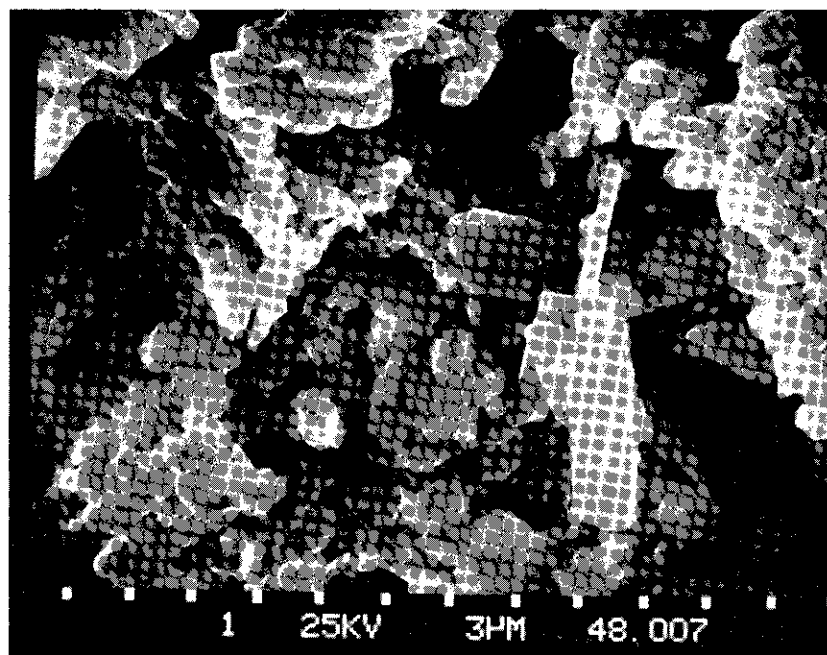
The levels of sulfur and chlorine remained quite low for most of the sampling period. A sulfur episode was seen on July 23, and chlorine episodes were observed on July 6-9, August 19, September 2 and October 12. Levels of these elements increased significantly in mid October, near the end of the sampling period.

Figure 17



SEM Photograph and ED X-Ray Analysis of Lake Crust 1, USGS

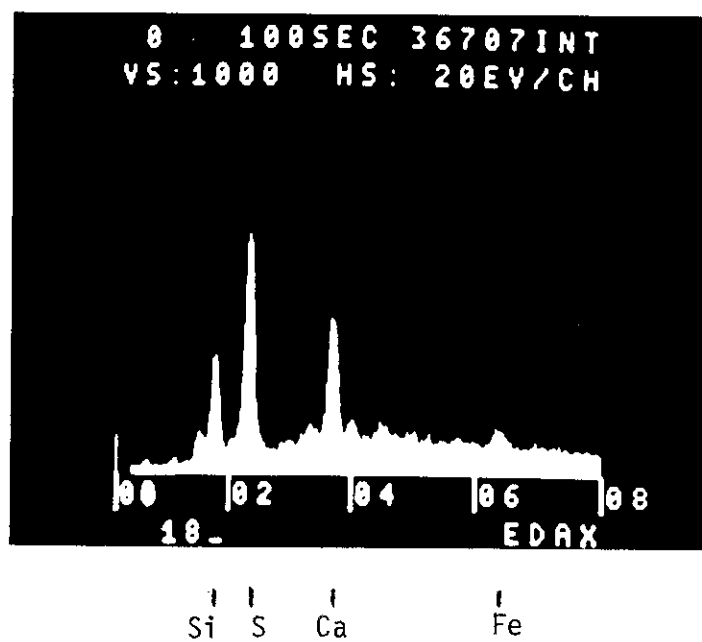
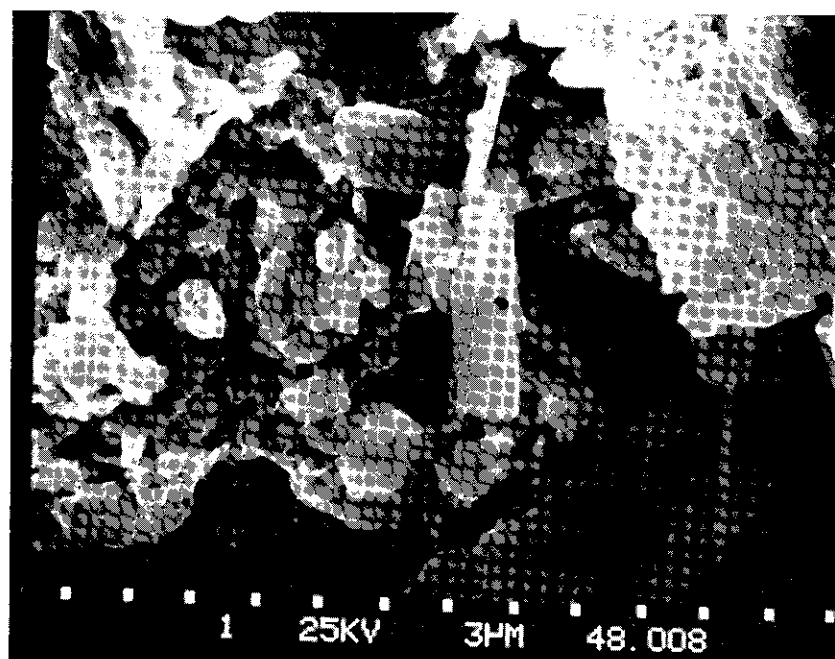
Figure 18



Si S Ca Fe

SEM Photograph and ED X-Ray Analysis of Lake Crust 2, USGS

Figure 19



SEM Photograph and ED X-Ray Analysis of Lake Crust 3 , USGS

FIGURE 16

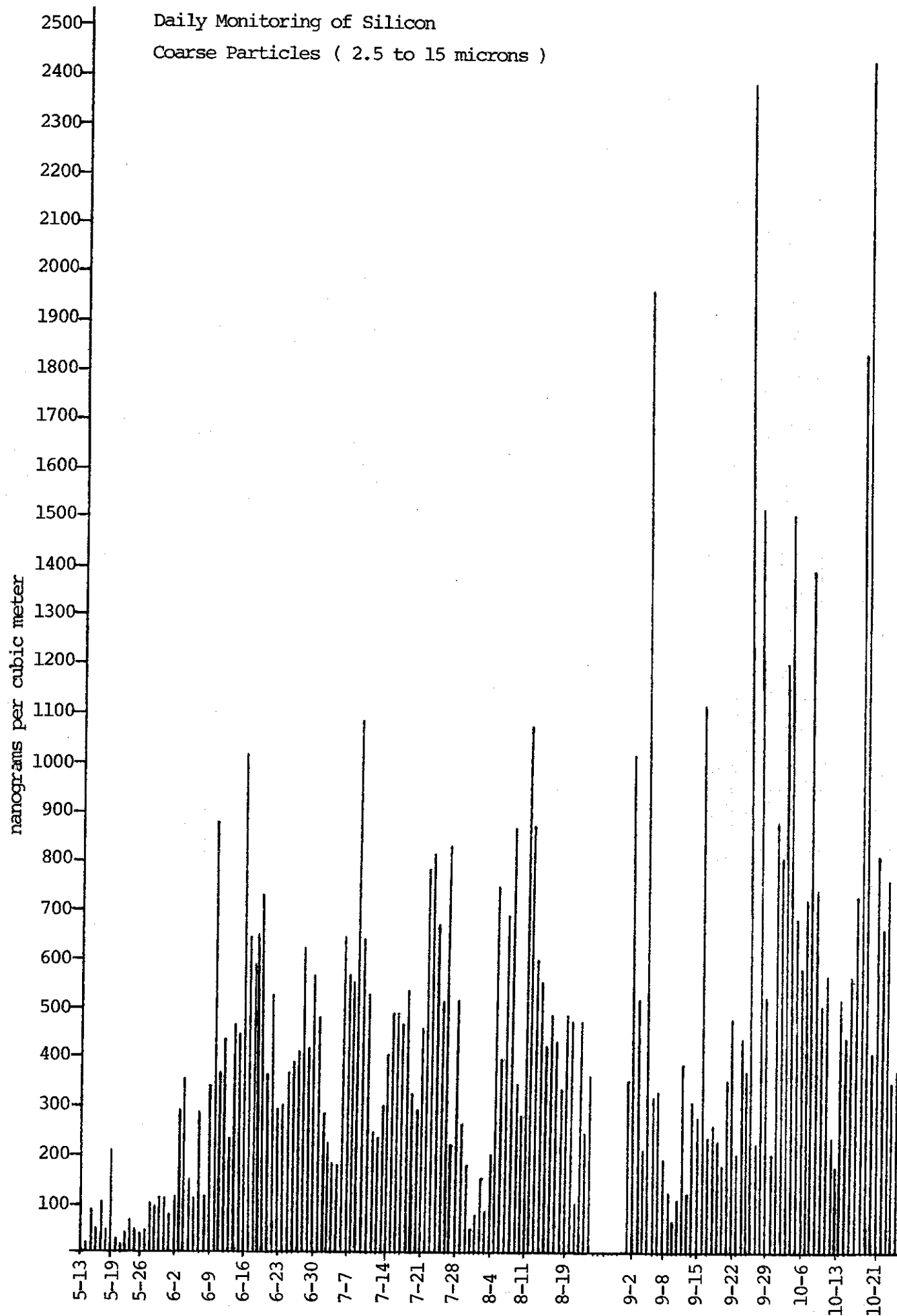


FIGURE 17

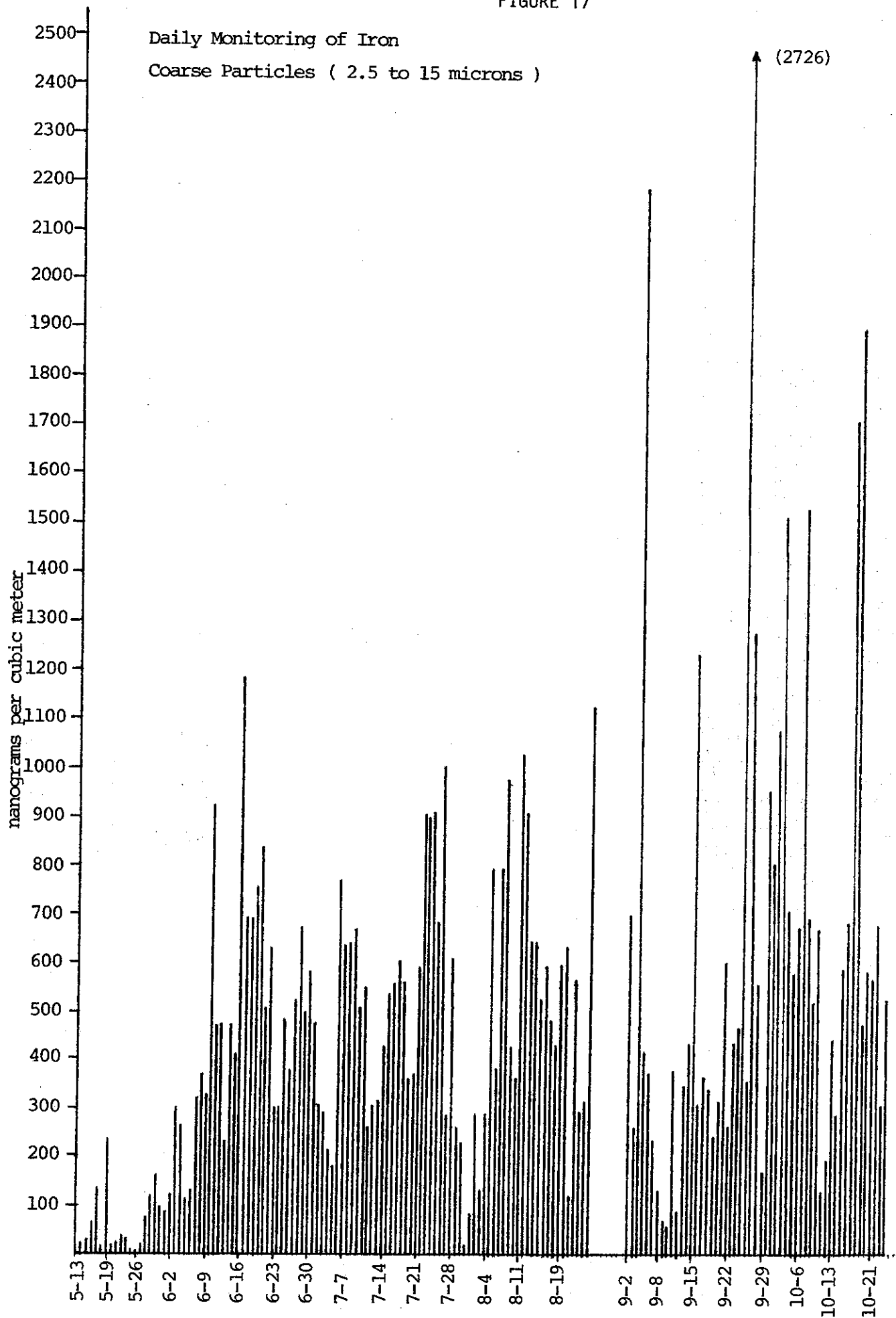


FIGURE 18

Daily Monitoring of Sulfur

Coarse Particles (2.5 to 15 microns)

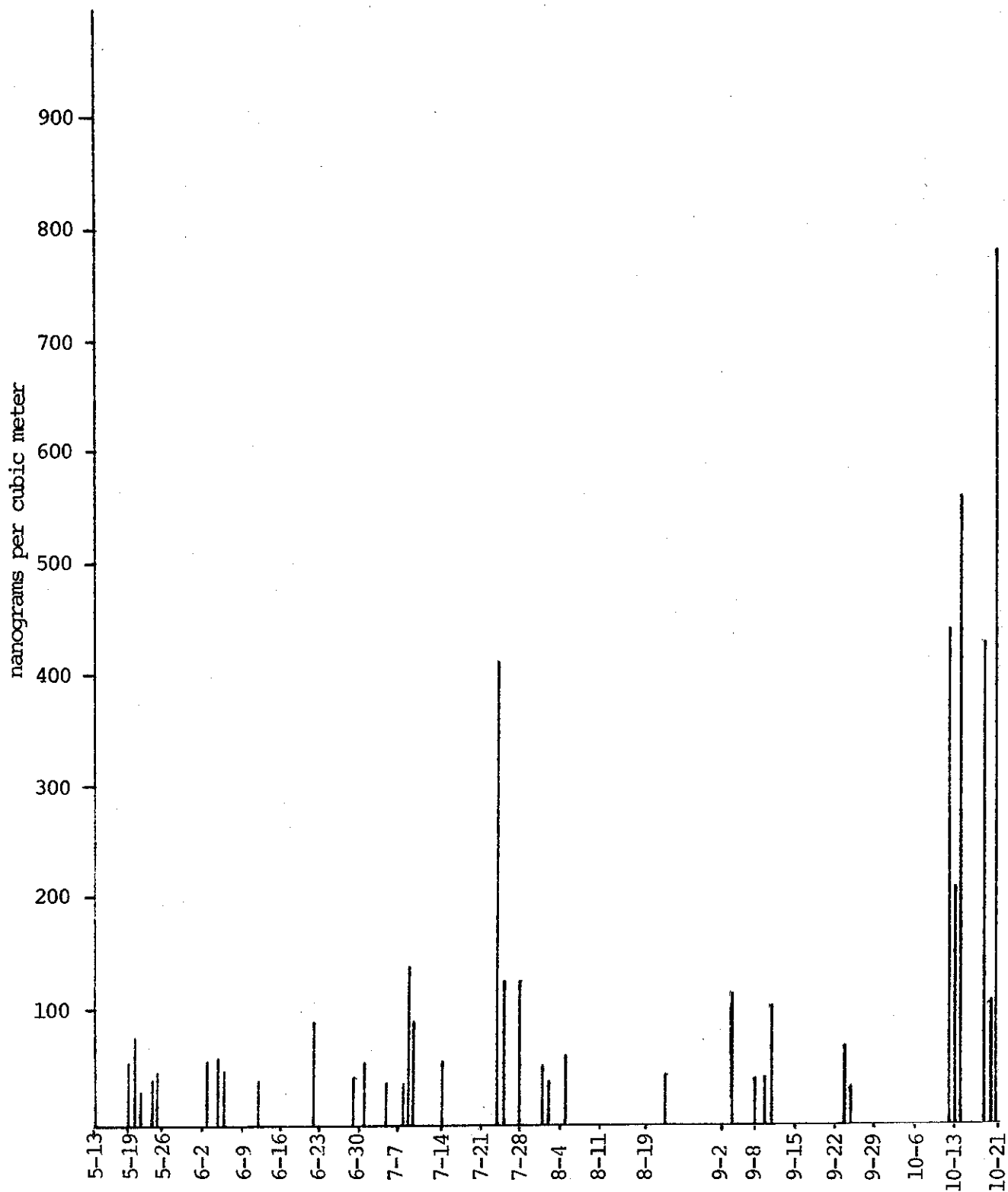
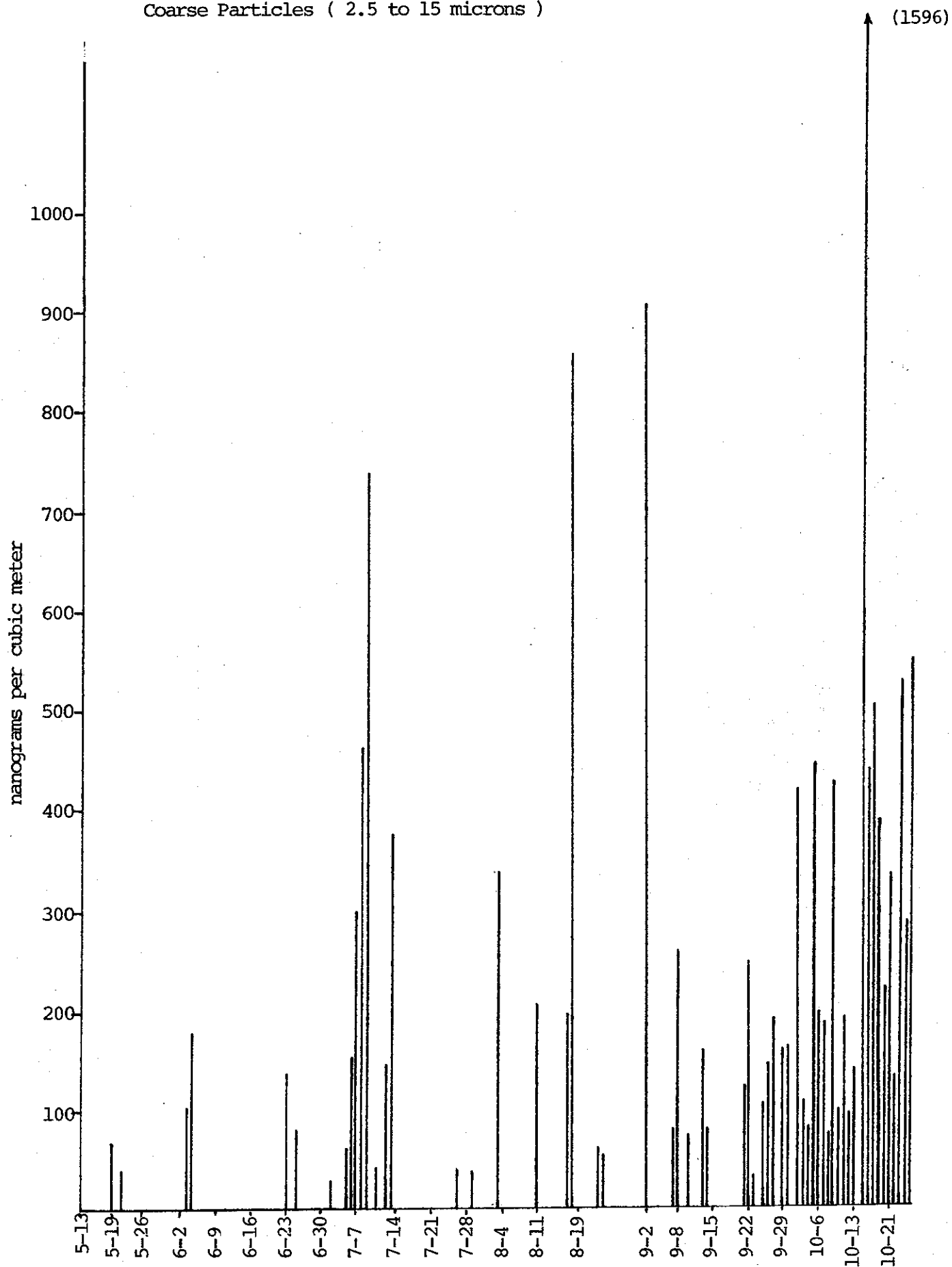


FIGURE 19

Daily Monitoring of Chlorine

Coarse Particles (2.5 to 15 microns)



8.3.3 SOLAR ASSISTED BATTERY POWERED UNIT

Weekly monitoring results taken with the solar assisted battery powered unit are given in Table 9 . Generally the data is consistent with the SFU measured values. The large chlorine episode at Simis on the week of September 1 was seen with the daily sampler at Lee Vining on September 2. The sulfur and chlorine episode at South Tufa for the week of August 20 was concurrent with a large chlorine episode at Hansen's ranch, and elevated sulfur values at Bodie and Benton.

Tables 10 through 14 show the results of the 5 intensive sampling periods when daily samples were taken. Intensive 1 shows slightly elevated soil levels. Intensive 2 at Krakatoa Island shows a drop in aerosol levels as winds died down. Intensive 3 shows a large chlorine peak at Simis on August 19 which may be a part of the episode seen at South Tufa and Hansen's ranch on the week of August 20. By late November blowing dust became significant on occasions, but there was only one sampler left in the area. Concentrations observed were an order of magnitude higher than those seen at any earlier time.

TABLE 9

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
BATTERY POWERED UNIT-WEEKLY MONITORING

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RK	PB
CEDAR HILL	2745	309*	4230	231*	221	238	261	442	50*	17	317	48*	43*	63*	121*
SIMIS	798	233*	1298	174*	131	93	26	106	37*	26	80	36*	32*	49*	93*
SIMIS	686	130*	1788	97*	55	69*	106	147	21*	15	184	20*	18*	27*	52*
SIMIS	1495	224*	1794	166*	202	1168	239	349	36*	29*	178	34*	31*	45*	86*
SIMIS	1420	166*	1737	123*	161	301	138	473	27*	21*	167	26*	23*	33*	62*
SIMIS	2600	214*	1850	159*	256	309	133	243	34*	27*	124	33*	29*	43*	82*
SIMIS	479	173*	906	128*	134	85	126	173	28*	21	152	27*	24*	37*	70*
SOUTH TUFA	1351	329*	1858	245*	69	467	230	299	53*	42*	150	51*	45*	67*	127*
SOUTH TUFA	1440	189*	2901	140*	106*	225	232	371	30*	19	287	29*	26*	38*	73*
SOUTH TUFA	334	82*	1213	61*	43	76	88	161	13*	11*	110	13*	11*	17*	28

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RK	PB
CEDAR HILL	471*	190*	512	124*	574	83	47	78	18	18	35	34*	30*	52*	97*
SIMIS	329*	74	149	78	189	33	40*	28*	25*	14	21*	11	21*	37*	70*
SIMIS	201*	81*	125	53*	240	265	98	22	15*	12*	19	15*	8	22*	41*
SIMIS	531	117*	81	76*	580	835	436	378	21*	10	18*	21*	18*	31*	44
SIMIS	194*	78*	144	51*	220	37	24	61	14*	9	12*	14*	12*	21*	40*
SIMIS	303*	123*	115	81*	245	60*	37*	25*	22*	10	13	22*	20*	20	63*
SIMIS	270*	109*	193	72*	172	53*	33*	23*	10	17*	17*	20*	10	31*	58*
SOUTH TUFA	572*	218*	181*	141*	1436	6037	2032	478	39*	26	27	38*	34*	57*	106*
SOUTH TUFA	263*	106*	392	70*	331	39	30	15	7	16*	21	19*	17*	29*	54*
SOUTH TUFA	118*	20	170	31*	153	187	105	62	8*	3	28	8*	7*	13*	107

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

TABLE 10

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
 BATTERY POWERED UNIT-INTENSIVE I ** JULY 15 TO JULY 17, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
LEE VINING	7/15	974	726*	2602	542*	202	388*	154	117*	94*	190	113*	64	179*	342*
SOUTH Tufa	7/15	2284*	589*	3669	439*	332*	314*	193	95*	76*	346	34	82*	142*	271*
BENDERUP	7/15	3338*	859*	3750	641*	195	458*	224	138*	66	144	133*	119*	229*	437*
KRAKATOA ISL.	7/15	2851*	733*	12423	547*	413*	315	1502	118*	44	1502	114*	101*	169*	322*
LEE VINING	7/16	5424*	481*	5453	658*	193	471*	250*	142*	76	419	137*	122*	202*	386*
SOUTH Tufa	7/16	5166*	815*	4754	608*	265	435*	176	131*	113	194	129	113*	191*	366*
BENDERUP	7/16	5013	778*	5088	378	302	415*	123	125*	101*	237	121*	108*	178*	340*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
LEE VINING	7/15	1154*	466*	966	267	366	188	141*	85*	71*	72*	84*	28	130*	245*
SOUTH Tufa	7/15	757*	198	259*	103	326	149*	93*	57*	47*	29	56*	49*	89*	168*
BENDERUP	7/15	1132*	223	388*	143	230	134	139*	33	64	72*	84*	74*	131*	130
KRAKATOA ISL.	7/15	1006*	409*	503	269*	512	73	124*	75*	51	25	74*	65*	115*	216*
LEE VINING	7/16	1117*	454*	809	298*	460	80	137*	83*	70*	71*	82*	48	128*	241*
SOUTH Tufa	7/16	1044*	424*	424	331	446	206*	128*	78*	31	66*	40	68*	118*	222*
BENDERUP	7/16	991*	402*	530	265*	432	142	122*	74*	62*	63*	73*	64*	111*	210*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

TABLE 11

UCD-AR8 INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA
 BATTERY POWERED UNIL-KRAKATOA ISLAND ** JULY 15 TO JULY 25, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/15	2851*	12423	547*	413*	315	1502	1484	118*	44	1502	114*	101*	169*	322*
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/22	8037	3458	581*	373	295	451	1718	125*	100*	443	120*	51	175*	333*
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/23	5143	772*	576*	270	398	317	486	124*	100*	282	119*	150	177*	339*
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/24	3583*	921*	689*	167	492*	188	243	149*	120*	217	143*	72	259*	494*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/15	1006*	503	269*	512	73	124*	46	75*	51	25	74*	65*	115*	216*
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/22	670	690	275*	744	204*	127*	83	77*	64*	40	76*	45	81	237*
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/23	1349*	437	185	757	141	165*	113*	100*	84*	62	99*	87*	154*	290*
KRAKATOA ISLAND	7/24	1059*	602	237	598	258	76	89*	92	66*	66*	78*	68*	129*	243*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

TABLE 12

UCD-ARR INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
 BATTERY POWERED UNIT-INTENSIVE 3 ** AUGUST 18 TO AUGUST 20, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	FE	MN	V	CR	BR	PH
SIMIS 8/18	2526*	648*	3241	482*	313	430	146	205	104*	100	74	100*	89*	145*	277*
SOUTH TUA 8/18	734	508*	1314	380*	287*	271*	144*	191	82*	112	66*	79*	70*	117*	224*
SOUTH TUA 8/19	2714*	698*	3053	520*	215	152	197	277	112*	310	104	108*	96*	152*	290*
SIMIS 8/19	6535	757*	872	561*	3103	17158	4437	3764	120*	143	55	115*	102*	151*	288*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	FE	MN	V	CR	HR	PH
SIMIS 8/18	1012*	408*	1248	268*	762	191	40	85*	75*	63*	62*	74*	65*	117*	221*
SOUTH TUA 8/18	747*	301*	595	192	667	147	91*	62*	55*	23	29	24	48*	88*	166*
SOUTH TUA 8/19	969*	777	327*	256*	751	350	39	81*	72*	60*	59*	54	62*	113*	213*
SIMIS 8/19	968*	155	322	170	449	75	44	81*	42	60*	60*	71*	62*	112*	211*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

TABLE 13

UCO-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE NJMO LAKE AREA
 BATTERY POWERED UNIT-INTENSIVE 4 ** OCTOBER 26 TO OCTOBER 28, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	FE	MN	V	CR	HR	PB
SIMIS 10/26	1511	1147	2259	515	411	442	79	155	107*	84*	64	103*	92*	142*	272*
SOUTH TUFA 10/26	7341	986*	3993	734*	579	833	279*	111	158*	124*	127*	136	135*	217*	414*
SIMIS 10/27	1907	586*	2198	439*	375	314*	166*	81	94*	74*	28	91*	81*	131*	250*
SOUTH TUFA 10/27	1432	410*	3330	679*	403	374	257*	330	147*	67	72	127	126*	194*	370*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	FE	MN	V	CR	HR	PB
SIMIS 10/26	975*	379	333*	301	164	72	120*	82*	73*	61*	34	72*	63*	110*	208*
SOUTH TUFA 10/26	1324*	1033	450*	462	402	201*	162*	111*	98*	35	82*	97*	85*	153*	267*
SIMIS 10/27	858*	361	294*	120	182	170*	106*	73*	64*	54*	54*	63*	37	98*	185*
SOUTH TUFA 10/27	1213*	493*	415*	305	410	129	150*	103*	91*	57	31	90*	79*	140*	264*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

TABLE 14

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA
 BATTERY POWERED UNIT-INTENSIVE-5 ** NOVEMBER 29 TO DECEMBER 1, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CH	BR	PB
CEDAR HILL	11/29	69083	2169*	52685	1607*	6791	7435	5617	7041	343*	175	6367	294*	423*	807*
SIMIS	11/30	50308	1873*	18926	1390*	5204	2179	1477	2336	134	238*	1369	254*	388*	742*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CH	BR	PB
CEDAR HILL	11/29	4007	606	1614	722*	1863	229	402	201*	168*	150	198*	174*	305*	574*
SIMIS	11/30	2821*	1139*	1823	749*	2077	344*	236*	208*	130	176*	206*	181*	312*	588*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

CONCLUSION

The data collected in the Mono Lake area during this study suggest the following conclusions. During the summer and fall of 1980, ambient aerosol concentrations were usually quite low, with air quality being very good. Weekly averages of particulate concentrations showed an increase in late spring and then remained fairly constant (around $35\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) through October. The contribution of the exposed lake bed crusts to the ambient particulate concentrations was small, being on the order of a few per cent. Several high dust events of a short time scale occurred during the spring and fall, yielding on one occasion size-corrected 24 hour total suspended particulate (TSP) values in excess of $500\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Simis ranch). Two-thirds of the mass was measured to be inhalable. The beach or playa areas of Mono Lake contributed more to the aerosol concentrations than did the surrounding soils during these events, yielding particulates rich in sodium, sulfur and chlorine.

An earlier ARB study by this group of air quality in the Owens Valley showed the Owens Valley and Mono Lake areas behaved in a similar manner from February through June, 1979. Particulate levels in the Mono Basin were somewhat lower (40-105%) than the average levels in the Owens Valley, but it was noted that the spring dust storms in 1979 showed increases in mass at both Owens Valley and Mono Lake sampling sites. Furthermore, mean wind speeds during the 1980 sampling period were lower than during the 1979 sampling period, resulting in a decrease of ambient aerosol concentrations in 1980 (Figure 9). This indicates that synoptic scale meteorological conditions may have an important influence on measured aerosol concentrations over large distances during some conditions.

Further research is needed in the Mono Lake area. Specifically, the relationship between local meteorology and dust events needs to be better understood. The chemical nature of the particulate aerosol also needs to be compared to the chemistry of the local soils and playas which is seen to be much more variable than the playas of Owens Lake.

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APPENDIX

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MONO LAKE STUDY

Weekly Monitoring

May 13, 1980 to October 28, 1980

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

Weekly Monitoring Study

Gravimetric Mass - Micrograms per Cubic Meter

FINE - Particles less than 2.5 Microns

		<u>Bridgeport Bodie</u>	<u>Hansen</u>	<u>Lee Vining</u>	<u>Benton</u>
1.	5/13 - 5/19/80	-	4.3	4.9	3.0
2.	5/19 - 5/26/80	8.9	4.2	5.1	6.1
3.	5/26 - 6/02/80	7.0	7.6	7.1	4.7
4.	6/02 - 6/09/80	5.1	4.1	2.1	4.3
5.	6/09 - 6/16/80	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.4
6.	6/19 - 6/23/80	9.0	5.8	4.8	4.8
7.	6/23 - 6/30/80	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.5
8.	6/30 - 7/07/80	4.4	4.2	4.7	8.1
9.	7/07 - 7/15/80	3.9	6.1	3.7	4.7
10.	7/15 - 7/21/80	-	4.4	4.6	4.5
11.	7/21 - 7/28/80	6.2	8.3	7.5	6.6
12.	7/28 - 8/04/80	6.9	7.4	6.7	6.3
13.	8/05 - 8/11/80	4.2	5.1	5.0	3.8
14.	8/11 - 8/19/80	4.3*	13.9*	7.7	4.8*
15.	8/19 - 8/25/80	4.3*	13.9*	7.3	4.8*
16.	8/25 - 9/01/80	4.2	9.2+	-	3.1
17.	9/02 - 9/08/80	9.0	9.2+	-	7.1
18.	9/08 - 9/15/80	13.7	9.2+	-	3.7
19.	9/15 - 9/22/80	4.2	9.2+	3.4	1.5
20.	9/22 - 9/29/80	4.1	9.2+	5.0	5.0
21.	9/30 - 10/06/80	-	5.0	6.6	5.6
22.	10/07 - 10/13/80	9.1	19.9	8.0	6.2
23.	10/13 - 10/21/80	1.9	2.4	5.6	3.5
24.	10/21 - 10/28/80	6.6	4.8	8.3	4.2

* 2 week sample

+ 5 week sample

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

Weekly Monitoring Study

Gravimetric Mass - Micrograms per Cubic Meter

COARSE - Particles 2.5 - 15.0 Microns

		<u>Bridgeport Bodie</u>	<u>Hansen</u>	<u>Lee Vining</u>	<u>Benton</u>
1.	5/13 - 5/19/80	-	5.1	4.6	10.3
2.	5/19 - 5/26/80	4.7	7.4	3.0	16.2
3.	5/26 - 6/02/80	8.4	7.5	38.3	18.8
4.	6/02 - 6/09/80	10.9	26.2	71.6	21.6
5.	6/09 - 6/16/80	14.0	30.6	28.7	12.5
6.	6/19 - 6/23/80	25.3	19.5	28.9	32.6
7.	6/23 - 6/30/80	23.1	22.3	22.8	46.5
8.	6/30 - 7/07/80	17.6	14.9	18.9	28.0
9.	7/07 - 7/15/80	18.3	30.5	19.5	62.5
10.	7/15 - 7/21/80	-	19.2	19.6	50.8
11.	7/21 - 7/28/80	40.6	17.0	33.9	40.8
12.	7/28 - 8/04/80	46.7	14.9	19.2	17.9
13.	8/05 - 8/11/80	54.6	14.1	24.6	28.4
14.	8/11 - 8/19/80	47.4*	25.3*	27.5	31.1*
15.	8/19 - 8/25/80	47.4*	25.3*	26.6	31.1*
16.	8/25 - 9/01/80	34.9	18.8+	-	16.2
17.	9/02 - 9/08/80	47.8	18.8+	-	65.4
18.	9/08 - 9/15/80	54.7	18.8+	-	20.3
19.	9/15 - 9/22/80	20.5	18.8+	12.8	20.1
20.	9/22 - 9/29/80	24.0	18.8+	21.1	21.6
21.	9/30 - 10/06/80	-		36.8	16.7
22.	10/07 - 10/13/80	58.8		28.5	21.9
23.	10/13 - 10/21/80	9.2		10.1	11.8
24.	10/21 - 10/28/80	23.5		14.8	26.9

* 2 week sample

+ 5 week sample

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

Weekly Monitoring Study

Gravimetric Mass - Micrograms per Cubic Meter

TOTAL - Particles Less than 15 Microns

		<u>Bridgeport Bodie</u>	<u>Hansen</u>	<u>Lee Vining</u>	<u>Benton</u>
1.	5/13 - 5/19/80	-	9.3	9.5	13.3
2.	5/19 - 5/26/80	13.6	11.5	8.1	22.3
3.	5/26 - 6/02/80	15.4	15.1	45.4	23.5
4.	6/02 - 6/09/80	15.9	30.3	73.7	25.9
5.	6/09 - 6/16/80	18.4	34.3	32.3	16.9
6.	6/19 - 6/23/80	34.3	25.3	33.7	37.3
7.	6/23 - 6/30/80	28.2	26.5	27.5	51.0
8.	6/30 - 7/07/80	22.0	19.1	23.5	36.1
9.	7/07 - 7/15/80	22.2	36.6	23.2	67.2
10.	7/15 - 7/21/80	-	23.6	24.2	55.3
11.	7/21 - 7/28/80	46.8	25.2	41.4	47.4
12.	7/28 - 8/04/80	53.6	22.3	25.9	24.2
13.	8/05 - 8/11/80	58.8	19.2	29.6	32.3
14.	8/11 - 8/19/80	51.6*	39.2*	35.2	35.9*
15.	8/19 - 8/25/80	51.6*	39.2*	33.9	35.9*
16.	8/25 - 9/01/80	39.0	28.0+	-	19.3
17.	9/02 - 9/08/80	56.8	28.0+	-	72.5
18.	9/08 - 9/15/80	68.4	28.0+	-	24.1
19.	9/15 - 9/22/80	24.6	28.0+	16.1	21.7
20.	9/22 - 9/29/80	28.1	28.0+	26.1	26.6
21.	9/30 - 10/06/80	-	70.8	43.4	22.2
22.	10/07 - 10/13/80	67.9	51.7	36.2	28.1
23.	10/13 - 10/21/80	11.1	8.4	15.7	15.2
24.	10/21 - 10/28/80	30.1	15.2	22.7	31.1

* 2 week sample

+ 5 week sample

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** MAY 13 TO MAY 19, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PB
BENTON	1280	57*	4476	37*	79	27*	448	387	37	6	417	8*	7*	12*	23*
LEE VINING	206*	57*	1384	37*	173	16	97	152	8*	7*	146	8*	7*	11*	14
HANSEN RANCH	282*	77*	897	50*	88	258	174	189	11*	9*	110	11*	10*	22*	42*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PB
BENTON	87*	31*	456	23*	333	17*	49	62	6*	5*	51	6*	5*	10*	8
LEE VINING	82*	29*	517	21*	481	10*	51	59	6*	5*	71	5*	5*	8*	14
HANSEN RANCH	254*	47*	606	32*	343	23*	49	64	9	5	58	7*	6*	12*	22*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** MAY 19 TO MAY 26, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	PR	PB
BENTON	1957	57*	4176	37*	181	26*	431	452	34	5	373	8*	7*	12*	22*
LEE VINING	1828	62*	4750	40*	197	29*	373	363	46	7	498	9*	8*	13*	24*
BRIDGEPORT	222*	62*	3760	40*	99	29*	315	371	38	5	486	9*	8*	13*	25*
HANSEN RANCH	237*	65*	2694	42*	138	44	243	286	18	8*	262	9*	4	14*	27*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	PR	PB
BENTON	100*	34*	610	25*	402	19*	74	77	7*	6*	60	7*	6*	12*	25
LEE VINING	2069	56*	1119	29*	629	20*	91	76	5	5*	98	6*	5*	8*	16*
BRIDGEPORT	836	47*	715	28*	513	20*	74	58	7*	5*	65	6*	6*	10*	20*
HANSEN RANCH	263*	53*	714	31*	544	22*	63	59	7*	6*	49	7*	6*	11*	21*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MOND LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** MAY 26 TO JUNE 2, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PH
BENTON	387	44*	2956	29*	84	21*	341	363	27	3	314	6*	6*	9*	17*
LEE VINING	282*	79*	11584	51*	59	37*	946	731	92	18	1267	11*	10*	17*	32*
BRIDGEPORT	216*	60*	2732	39*	137	28*	184	263	18	7*	299	8*	8*	13*	25*
HANSEN RANCH	1050	49*	1449	31*	81	197	153	375	8	6*	172	7*	6*	10*	19*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PH
BENTON	414*	75*	1642	42*	1265	29*	120	112	9*	7*	97	8*	7*	14*	27*
LEE VINING	1602	60*	1539	35*	890	23*	77	76	6*	3	97	6*	5*	6*	16*
BRIDGEPORT	1132	41*	810	29*	817	20*	60	51	6*	5*	64	6*	5*	10*	18*
HANSEN RANCH	185*	36*	630	25*	266	18*	39	135	6*	4*	56	5*	5*	9*	18*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MUHO LAKE AREA

MUHO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** JUNE 2 TO JUNE 9, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	ST	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CH	RR	PR
BENTON	1394	58*	4853	37*	187	27*	530	579	37	7	463	8*	7*	12*	17
LEE VINING	2964	89*	16947	57*	62	41*	1548	1138	146	31	2096	13*	11*	20*	37*
BRIDGEPORT	1551	54*	2978	35*	85	25*	242	287	50	7*	343	8*	7*	12*	23*
HANSEN RANCH	1588	54*	4931	35*	60	61	437	426	35	7*	477	8*	7*	12*	16

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	ST	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CH	RR	PR
BENTON	76*	26*	534	19*	400	14*	63	68	5*	4*	61	5*	5*	6*	29
LEE VINING	396*	64*	1221	31*	253	21*	57	33	6*	5*	71	5*	5*	8*	15*
BRIDGEPORT	641	35*	539	22*	460	16*	60	49	5*	4*	59	5*	4*	6*	16*
HANSEN RANCH	211*	45*	832	27*	501	19*	65	68	6*	5*	66	6*	5*	10*	19*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** JUNE 9 TO JUNE 16, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
BENTON	204*	57*	1352	36*	118	8	146	160	8*	7*	121	8*	7*	12*	23*
LEE VINING	222*	62*	5978	40*	68	29*	533	427	55	10	711	9*	8*	17*	32*
BRIDGEPORT	200*	56*	3534	36*	110	26*	285	336	36	7*	436	8*	7*	12*	22*
HANSEN RANCH	209*	58*	6793	38*	24	27*	605	581	56	12	739	8*	7*	13*	24*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
BENTON	253*	48*	1036	27*	399	18*	99	120	6*	5*	77	5*	5*	8*	15*
LEE VINING	709*	106*	2492	47*	673	30*	125	114	8*	6*	136	7*	6*	10*	18*
BRIDGEPORT	266*	53*	1022	31*	459	22*	90	88	7*	6*	86	7*	4	11*	21*
HANSEN RANCH	320*	59*	1429	33*	466	23*	121	110	7*	6*	111	7*	3	11*	20*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-AR8 INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA

MONU LAKE MONITORING ** JUNE 16 TO JUNE 23, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
BENTON	215*	60*	6359	38*	272	28*	791	887	62	13	679	8*	8*	12*	24*
LEE VINING	258*	72*	8140	46*	126	35*	758	754	84	15	1005	10*	9*	17*	32*
BRIDGEPORT	1313	58*	4012	37*	57	439	379	476	48	6	579	8*	7*	12*	24*
HANSEN RANCH	198*	55*	4760	35*	125	25*	473	616	43	10	594	8*	7*	13*	25*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
BENTON	1503	48*	1032	31*	506	21*	100	127	6*	5*	71	6*	5*	8*	16*
LEE VINING	1006*	147*	3219	62*	1008	38*	192	177	9*	7*	135	8*	7*	11*	21*
BRIDGEPORT	5372	66*	1153	37*	564	675	131	127	8*	6*	131	7*	7*	12*	36
HANSEN RANCH	388*	62*	1755	40*	573	27*	164	186	8*	5	140	6*	7*	13*	25*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARR INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
MONO LAKE MONITORING ** JUNE 23 TO JUNE 30, 1980

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	1856	90*	6871	58*	86	42*	732	626	62	7	614	15*	12*	19*	37*
LEE VINING	395*	110*	7094	71*	35	51*	577	451	45	7	739	16*	14*	27*	51*
BRIDGEPORT	331*	93*	3654	60*	30	43*	292	352	38	0	465	13*	12*	22*	42*
HANSEN RANCH	300*	85*	4654	55*	16	16	447	420	33	12	531	12*	11*	20*	37*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	1626	77*	1113	49*	460	33*	105	90	10*	8*	66	9*	8*	15*	28*
LEE VINING	452*	89*	1055	51*	696	36*	85	46	11*	9*	80	11*	10*	16*	29*
BRIDGEPORT	9916	160*	1632	76*	830	49*	137	71	14*	11*	85	13*	11*	19*	36*
HANSEN RANCH	1714	149*	868	80*	411	54*	75	42	17*	13*	56	16*	14*	41*	78*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MUND LAKE AREA

MUND LAKE MONITORING ** JUNE 30 TO JULY 7, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BK	PH
BENTON	1271	90*	5437	58*	46	192	729	801	45	12	504	13*	11*	20*	39*
LEE VINING	350*	98*	3510	63*	48	45*	303	229	43	12*	370	14*	13*	27*	52*
BRIDGEPORT	377*	105*	4362	68*	80	23	361	345	25	13*	518	15*	13*	26*	50*
HANSEN RANCH	3174	104*	4906	67*	82	55	426	413	22	13*	500	15*	13*	23*	44*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BK	PH
BENTON	6149	138*	2159	77*	955	50*	201	176	13*	10*	87	12*	11*	19*	37*
LEE VINING	1405	99*	1175	63*	829	43*	56	46	13*	5	61	12*	11*	17*	31*
BRIDGEPORT	530*	102*	1147	58*	677	32	170	45	13*	10*	51	12*	11*	17*	33*
HANSEN RANCH	490*	98*	761	56*	447	39*	75	40	13*	10*	44	12*	11*	27*	51*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA

MONU LAKE MONITORING ** JULY 7 TO JULY 14, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	447*	125*	11392	80*	124	58*	1281	920	99	16	1044	18*	16*	27*	52*
LEE VINING	1586	101*	4904	65*	47*	47*	395	286	21	12*	472	14*	13*	20*	38*
BRIDGEPORT	371*	103*	3767	66*	88	46	303	358	24	13*	467	14*	13*	25*	48*
HANSEN RANCH	1891	80*	5720	55*	78	306	645	427	38	7	540	12*	11*	19*	12

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	678*	111*	1075	56*	645	37*	87	53	11*	8*	44	10*	9*	15*	28*
LEE VINING	159*	56*	750	41*	604	31*	69	40	11*	9*	60	11*	10*	16*	30*
BRIDGEPORT	577*	98*	833	51*	605	35*	74	42	10*	8*	48	10*	9*	14*	27*
HANSEN RANCH	5801	137*	1713	68*	676	45*	103	64	13*	10*	65	12*	10*	18*	35*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING ** JULY 14 TO JULY 21, 1980

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	1257	108*	6553	69*	150	50*	750	691	53	13*	591	15*	14*	23*	45*
LEE VINING	1313	87*	4614	50*	69	40*	379	273	25	11*	499	12*	11*	19*	36*
HANSEN RANCH	1386	94*	4065	61*	52	44*	395	358	55	6	467	13*	12*	20*	39*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	489*	90*	995	55*	594	36*	104	58	12*	10*	40	12*	10*	17*	32*
LEE VINING	131*	46*	466	34*	443	26*	79	33	10*	8*	42	9*	8*	16*	25
HANSEN RANCH	347*	74*	654	44*	584	31*	98	40	10*	8*	46	10*	9*	17*	22

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MOND LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** JULY 21 TO JULY 28, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
BENTON	2509	109*	8072	70*	105	51*	848	708	67	10	758	15*	14*	25*	49*
LEE VINING	1998	92*	6061	59*	230	124	580	570	39	9	683	13*	17*	20*	22
HANSEN RANCH	4596	130*	4581	83*	321	154	416	446	26	5	429	18*	16*	26*	49*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
BENTON	112*	49*	309	30*	614	22*	91	54	8*	7*	49	8*	4	13*	24*
LEE VINING	122*	52*	497	31*	619	23*	114	81	4	7*	69	9*	10	13*	24*
HANSEN RANCH	72	18	365	30*	600	22*	104	66	9*	7*	57	8*	9	13*	29

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** JULY 28 TO AUGUST 4, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	305*	85*	3260	55*	71	32	335	287	29	5	300	12*	11*	19*	37*
LEE VINING	349*	97*	3821	62*	89	49	331	285	36	12*	417	14*	12*	23*	44*
BODIE	569	86*	6733	56*	87	16	796	681	52	13	666	12*	11*	19*	35*
HANSEN RANCH	326*	90*	2439	58*	75	193	261	284	14	11*	298	13*	12*	21*	40*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PB
BENTON	130*	56*	299	34*	788	25*	86	51	10*	8*	43	9*	5	14*	27*
LEE VINING	129*	55*	373	33*	887	24*	85	45	9*	8*	51	9*	6	13*	25*
BODIE	102*	44*	543	27*	529	20*	106	59	3	6*	68	7*	6*	11*	20*
HANSEN RANCH	130*	56*	267	34*	888	25*	79	54	10*	8*	44	4	8*	14*	26*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** AUGUST 4 TO AUGUST 11, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	3589	123*	6613	79*	94	24	629	433	58	15*	587	17*	16*	28*	53*
LEE VINING	120	100*	2756	64*	47*	46*	466	329	46	8	618	14*	13*	22*	16
BOODIE	489*	135*	13677	87*	233	38	1415	1039	86	24	1166	19*	17*	26*	50*
HANSEN RANCH	338*	94*	2454	61*	57	43	225	208	23	12*	254	13*	12*	23*	43*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	139*	61*	331	37*	349	28*	54	40	11*	9*	45	10*	9*	16*	30*
LEE VINING	99*	43*	261	26*	225	20*	56	38	8*	6*	46	3	6*	11*	30
BOODIE	122*	52*	877	32*	158	23*	131	81	5	7*	101	9*	4	14*	26*
HANSEN RANCH	130*	57*	225	35*	352	26*	52	45	10*	8*	36	4	8*	14*	43

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MUD LAKE AREA

MUD LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** AUGUST 11 TO AUGUST 19, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
BENTON†	300*	83*	7810	53*	327	38*	814	623	77	12	846	12*	11*	18*	35
LEE VINING	297*	83*	6277	53*	123	38*	520	420	61	8	726	12*	11*	17*	33*
BODIET	2014	91*	11609	58*	296	42*	1358	1036	105	25	1379	13*	12*	21*	40*
HANSEN RANCH†	260*	71*	6461	45*	103	563	655	958	48	7	776	10*	9*	15*	29*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
BENTON†	73*	32*	230	19*	434	8	56	34	2	4*	34	5*	4*	8*	16*
LEE VINING	108*	47*	338	28*	529	21*	73	44	8*	7*	55	4	7*	13	40
BODIET	69*	30*	320	18*	320	13*	70	32	5*	4*	45	5*	3	8*	15
HANSEN RANCH†	1030	47*	292	27*	345	1715	372	1553	7*	6*	54	7*	6*	12*	22*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

† TWO WEEK SAMPLE

UCD-ARR INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MOND LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** AUGUST 19 TO AUGUST 25, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RK	PR
BENTON†	300*	83*	7810	53*	327	38*	814	623	77	12	846	12*	11*	16*	35
LEE VINING	3403	119*	7075	76*	162	57	571	518	57	8	709	17*	15*	24*	47*
BODIET	2014	91*	11609	58*	296	42*	1358	1036	105	25	1379	13*	12*	21*	40*
HANSEN RANCH†	268*	71*	6461	45*	103	563	655	958	48	7	776	10*	9*	15*	29*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RK	PR
BENTON†	73*	32*	230	19*	434	8	56	34	2	4*	38	5*	4*	8*	16*
LEE VINING	131*	57*	416	34*	700	25*	92	53	10*	8*	66	6	9	15*	28*
BODIET	69*	30*	320	18*	320	13*	70	32	5*	4*	45	5*	3	6*	15
HANSEN RANCH†	1030	47*	292	27*	385	1715	372	1353	7*	6*	54	7*	6*	12*	22*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

† TWO WEEK SAMPLE

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA
MOND LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	1525	95*	5808	61*	25	44*	574	458	60	8	657	13*	12*	23*	43*
BOOIE	411*	114*	7525	74*	59	21	766	570	62	11	735	16*	15*	31*	59*
HANSEN RANCH†	111*	31*	4416	20*	22	30	444	447	40	7	632	4*	4*	7*	13*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	139*	60*	481	36*	622	27*	91	67	10*	8*	76	10*	5	17	33*
BOOIE	198*	94	494	28*	282	21*	88	45	4	6*	67	8*	7*	12	24*
HANSEN RANCH†	54	16*	193	10*	125	348	91	438	3*	2*	58	3*	2*	6*	11*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND
† FIVE WEEK SAMPLE

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** SEPTEMBER 2 TO SEPTEMBER 8, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	4678	178*	13036	115*	47	169	1347	1055	108	24	1345	25*	23*	42*	81*
BODIE	497*	137*	11829	88*	299	92	1241	1004	111	22	1318	19*	17*	31*	60*
HANSEN RANCH†	111*	31*	4416	20*	22	36	444	447	40	7	632	4*	4*	7*	13*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	188*	81*	610	49*	665	56*	99	66	14*	11*	80	10	11*	20	39*
BODIE	150*	67*	506	41*	673	30*	115	61	12*	9*	77	4	10*	13	33*
HANSEN RANCH†	54	18*	193	10*	125	348	91	438	5*	2*	38	5*	2*	6*	11*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

† FIVE WEEK SAMPLE

UCC-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** SEPTEMBER 8 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PR
BENTON	2187	89*	5506	57*	34	33	580	414	53	16	549	13*	11*	24*	46*
BODIE	5183	181*	15157	116*	183	110	1510	1294	137	17	1541	25*	23*	44*	76
HANSEN RANCH †	111*	31*	4416	20*	22	36	444	447	40	7	632	4*	4*	7*	13*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	69*	30*	226	18*	249	14*	39	39	4	4*	34	5*	4*	9*	27
BODIE	179*	268	1289	44*	1007	32*	218	150	12*	10*	178	7	10*	18*	53*
HANSEN RANCH †	54	18*	193	10*	125	348	91	438	3*	2*	38	3*	2*	6*	11*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND
+ FIVE WEEK SAMPLE

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** SEPTEMBER 15 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	II	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PB
BENTON	365*	102*	2045	66*	28	48*	221	169	21	6	191	15*	13*	23*	43*
LEE VINING	196	97*	2502	62*	45*	19	233	223	14*	5	282	14*	12*	20*	25
BODIE	405*	2609	6524	82*	141	23	694	369	60	12	647	18*	16*	35*	66*
HANSEN RANCH +	111*	31*	4416	20*	22	36	444	447	40	7	632	14*	4*	7*	13*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	II	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PB
BENTON	182*	81*	116	49*	172	37*	44	23	14*	11*	11*	6	12*	22*	42*
LEE VINING	140*	62*	174	38*	508	28*	56	32	11*	9*	28	4	9	16*	53
BODIE	134*	102	628	35*	338	26*	92	45	10*	8*	79	10*	8*	15*	29*
HANSEN RANCH +	54	18*	193	10*	125	348	91	438	3*	2*	38	5*	2*	6*	11*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

+ FIVE WEEK SAMPLE

UCD-AKH INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA
MOND LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** SEPTEMBER 22 TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	345*	96*	4286	62*	113	26	434	375	35	12*	431	13*	12*	22*	42*
LEE VINING	364*	101*	5741	65*	109	20	476	449	48	12*	611	14*	10	21*	38
BODIE	851	90*	5147	58*	54	42*	530	369	48	11	528	13*	12*	21*	41*
HANSEN RANCH †	111*	31*	4416	20*	22	36	444	447	40	7	632	4*	4*	7*	13*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	87*	38*	162	23*	241	17*	53	40	3	5*	32	7*	9	11*	22
LEE VINING	105*	48*	211	28*	224	21*	63	38	8*	6*	35	3	10	12*	22*
BODIE	107*	47*	446	28*	185	21*	154	63	3	7*	64	8*	7*	13*	25*
HANSEN RANCH †	54	18*	193	10*	125	34*	91	438	3*	2*	38	3*	2*	6*	11*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND
† FIVE WEEK SAMPLE

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
 MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** SEPTEMBER 29 TO OCTOBER 6, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
BENTON	382*	976	2452	68*	48*	33	331	265	33	12	336	16*	13*	28*	53*
LEE VINING	493*	2284	9149	88*	62*	62*	894	732	72	17*	1125	20*	17*	31*	59*
BODIE	262*	88*	173	47*	33*	44	55	40	11*	9*	31	11*	9*	17*	33*
HANSEN RANCH†	548*	4036	13611	98*	69*	41	1637	1794	109	36	1796	22*	19*	34	67*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CH	RR	PR
BENTON	157*	171	349	42*	262	31*	99	63	12*	10*	47	12*	14	19*	35*
LEE VINING	160*	70*	467	42*	246	31*	91	64	12*	10*	61	6	10	19*	35*
BODIE	103*	46*	35	28*	19	22	13*	9*	8*	7*	6*	8	7*	12*	23*
HANSEN RANCH	116*	51*	433	31*	132	23*	96	84	9*	7*	64	5	8	13*	25*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARR INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MOND LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** OCTOBER 6 TO OCTOBER 13, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	291*	681	3094	52*	41	56*	340	300	27	10*	362	12*	10*	19*	37*
LEE VINING	328*	885	3707	58*	175	41*	394	362	34	11*	504	13*	11*	22	42*
BODIE	448*	4115	12165	80*	124	56*	1452	999	114	25	1472	18*	15*	27	58*
HANSEN RANCH	393*	132*	5464	70*	27	90	805	949	66	16	902	16*	14*	23	53*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
BENTON	128*	56*	274	34*	352	25*	65	39	10*	8*	42	5	8*	16*	30
LEE VINING	86*	38*	157	23*	100	17*	43	29	7*	5*	26	3	5*	11*	32
BODIE	123*	53*	827	32*	284	24*	134	68	9*	7*	104	4	8*	13*	24*
HANSEN RANCH	132*	724	1808	32*	290	23*	286	289	17	3	272	9*	7*	13*	45

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARR INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA
 MONU LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** OCTOBER 13 TO OCTOBER 21, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PH
BENTON	252*	84*	2161	45*	32*	18	249	177	21	8*	218	10*	11	13	33*
LEE VINING	379*	127*	1594	68*	48*	29	150	185	19	10	203	15*	13*	27*	92
BODIE	227*	76*	1232	40*	29*	176	168	232	9	8*	131	9*	8*	16*	31*
HANSEN RANCH	337*	113*	958	60*	25	28	111	125	14*	11*	106	14*	12*	24*	45*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PH
BENTON	83*	37*	172	22*	208	16*	42	35	3	5*	30	6*	8	9*	17*
LEE VINING	123*	54*	102	33*	202	25*	53	27	10*	8*	25	5	8*	14*	26*
BODIE	98*	43*	162	26*	197	20*	44	31	8*	6*	19	3	6*	11*	20*
HANSEN RANCH	95*	42*	91	26*	152	19*	29	20	7*	6*	14	3	9	8	22*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCO-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
 MONO LAKE MONITORING STUDY ** OCTOBER 21 TO OCTOBER 28, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	315*	1213	4537	56*	40*	39*	510	324	38	11*	452	13*	11*	16	41*
LEE VINING	290*	97*	2311	52*	37*	36	229	237	23	10*	300	12*	10*	21	26
BODIE	560*	1888	6321	100*	71*	70*	667	398	45	11	571	23*	19*	37*	48
HANSEN RANCH	563*	186*	2553	100*	37	102	276	324	26	19*	323	23*	19*	35*	67*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
BENTON	123*	54*	467	33*	222	24*	86	59	9*	8*	51	4	6*	13*	25*
LEE VINING	123*	54*	227	33*	272	25*	89	50	9*	8*	55	6	8*	13*	25*
BODIE	206*	90*	691	55*	255	41*	131	66	16*	13*	82	7	13*	15	42*
HANSEN RANCH	246*	109*	300	66*	327	49*	72	61	19*	15*	33	9	20	13	51*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

MONO LAKE STUDY

Daily Monitoring

May 13, 1980 to October 28, 1980

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UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** MAY 13 TO MAY 19, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FF	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	2590*	798	3566	375*	267*	270*	379	460	90*	72*	350	88*	78*	111	210*
DAY 2	758*	208*	179	119*	85*	86*	58	82	29*	11	23	28*	27	30	38
DAY 3	1458	489	872	188*	134*	135*	102	100	45*	31	38	44*	39*	57*	108*
DAY 4	832*	228*	494	130*	93*	94*	59	130	31*	25*	72	31*	27*	40*	72
DAY 5	975	759	1020	180*	128*	130*	114	193	43*	35*	145	42*	37*	45	102*
DAY 6	1052*	288*	425	164*	62	118*	73	79	39*	32*	31*	38*	34*	45	95*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	2843	330*	820	216*	510	163*	84	106	64*	51*	53	63*	55*	93*	175*
DAY 2	362*	132*	527	87*	56	66*	50	19	26*	21*	21*	26*	14	36*	68*
DAY 3	2544	881	285	95	256	660	202	112	38*	31*	23	38*	33*	53*	100*
DAY 4	450	271	1216	95*	221	72*	38	56	28*	23*	37	28*	24*	44*	48
DAY 5	711	501	641	113*	256	85*	40	31	33*	27*	37	33*	29*	55*	104*
DAY 6	1495*	545*	451*	358*	289*	273*	178*	122*	107*	87*	87*	107*	92*	432*	814*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** MAY 19 10 MAY 26, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CH	BR	PU
DAY 1	1040	603	2082	159*	80	70	205	245	38*	13	239	37*	33*	29	94*
DAY 2	597	248*	232	57	32	102*	58*	19	34*	21	27*	33*	24	27	84*
DAY 3	728*	200*	116	114*	61*	41	60	54	19	19	32	27*	24*	37*	70*
DAY 4	509	229	362	144*	42	103*	45	60	35*	28*	48	34*	30*	42	89*
DAY 5	429	289*	600	165*	49	119*	67	87	40*	32*	35	39*	34*	49*	94*
DAY 6	849	275*	487	157*	112*	113*	64*	54	38*	11	30*	37*	52*	31	91*
DAY 7	939*	425	372	115	104*	106*	58	44	35*	26	28*	34*	30*	46*	33
DAY 8	859*	131	446	135*	96*	97*	90	62	32*	20	29	32*	28*	44*	85*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CH	BR	PU
DAY 1	764	158*	678	103*	394	78*	35	33	31*	25*	39	31*	24*	64*	121*
DAY 2	602	301	270	91*	84	69*	45*	31*	27*	22*	22*	27*	23*	38*	72*
DAY 3	330*	120*	562	79*	123	60*	39*	27*	23*	19*	19*	23*	20*	35*	66*
DAY 4	442*	159*	893	104*	133	79*	20	35*	31*	25*	25*	31*	12	45*	65*
DAY 5	562*	150*	478	85*	147	65*	25	29*	25*	20*	20*	25*	22*	38*	72*
DAY 6	430*	156*	129*	102*	112	78*	51*	23	30*	24*	24*	30*	26*	44*	84*
DAY 7	527*	188*	369	124*	234	94*	61*	42*	36*	29*	29*	36*	31*	52*	97*
DAY 8	368*	446	110*	87*	129	66*	43*	29*	26*	10	21*	26*	17	40*	75*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARR INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** MAY 26 TO JUNE 2, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	GR	PB
DAY 1	1003*	275*	977	157*	112*	113*	74	126	38*	30*	76	37*	32*	51*	98*
DAY 2	446	299	918	146*	103*	105*	91	163	35*	28*	125	34*	30*	27	90*
DAY 3	811*	191	1119	127*	90*	91*	92	166	19	12	164	30*	26*	26	78*
DAY 4	893*	354	1106	140*	100*	101*	95	155	34*	27*	102	33*	16	19	68*
DAY 5	773*	151	723	121*	86*	87*	75	139	29*	9	91	28*	25*	38	77*
DAY 6	1068*	366	1047	168*	119*	120*	82	162	17	32*	129	39*	35*	28	101*
DAY 7	484	479	2850	126*	58	53	286	324	17	24*	301	29*	26*	38	61

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	FR
DAY 1	401*	143*	753	94*	289	71*	25	28	28*	22*	14	27*	24*	41*	71
DAY 2	398	152*	2136	99*	448	75*	45	37	29*	23*	19	29*	25*	42*	80
DAY 3	168	119*	208	78*	405	59*	45	15	23*	7	23	23*	20*	36*	67*
DAY 4	378*	499	434	88*	567	67*	39	45	26*	21*	27	26*	22*	36*	6
DAY 5	302*	60	310	72*	573	55*	48	44	21*	17*	49	21*	11	30*	56
DAY 6	393*	114	264	30	434	71*	51	36	28*	22*	39	27*	11	42*	70
DAY 7	512*	317	825	118*	894	89*	61	100	16	28*	78	34*	29*	49*	92*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA

MONU LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** JUNE 3 TO JUNE 10, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
DAY 1	557	532	3532	115*	82*	104	406	301	26	22*	268	27*	24*	39*	74*
DAY 2	1357	515	1483	141*	61	181	156	143	34*	11	116	33*	29*	31	93*
DAY 3	817*	224*	1096	128*	49	92*	165	146	26	18	129	30*	18	44*	83*
DAY 4	885*	755	2847	139*	99*	100*	263	278	33*	27*	319	33*	29*	46*	88*
DAY 5	766*	210*	1089	120*	85*	86*	260	321	29*	25*	371	28*	27	19	70*
DAY 6	1064*	583	3411	167*	119*	120*	243	347	21	18	334	39*	35*	49*	55
DAY 7	1223*	1771	8769	192*	136*	138*	728	791	41	37*	915	45*	40*	56*	107*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
DAY 1	592	117*	941	77*	330	58*	64	73	22*	18*	54	22*	19*	31*	58*
DAY 2	342*	125*	384	82*	306	62*	21	25	24*	9	20*	24*	10	35*	68*
DAY 3	480*	616	734	112*	530	85*	33	48	33*	26*	28	33*	28*	51*	96*
DAY 4	515*	184*	775	121*	562	91*	76	64	35*	28*	60	35*	30*	48*	91*
DAY 5	386*	414	809	90*	389	68*	92	116	26*	21*	80	26*	23*	38*	71*
DAY 6	240	258	667	84*	245	64*	73	90	25*	20*	76	25*	21*	36*	72*
DAY 7	1227	1043	1163	117*	257	83	157	221	34*	27*	165	34*	29*	47*	89*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MODO LAKE AREA

MODO LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** JUNE 10 TO JUNE 16, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BK	PB
DAY 1	650*	704	3642	102*	73*	74*	378	429	55	16	467	24*	36	31*	58*
DAY 2	1029	878	4358	139*	44	100*	385	416	33*	27*	466	33*	29*	41*	78*
DAY 3	667	588	2271	134*	95*	96*	192	196	16	26*	231	31*	28*	33	35
DAY 4	852*	1018	4599	134*	95*	96*	382	403	32*	11	467	31*	28*	40*	77*
DAY 5	1074*	997	4422	168*	120*	121*	320	502	40*	15	412	39*	35*	37	96*
DAY 6	809*	2176	10012	127*	90*	91*	917	867	51	23	1179	30*	26*	25	72*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BK	PB
DAY 1	333*	324	745	79*	192	60*	70	93	23*	19*	105	23*	20*	33*	62*
DAY 2	118	117*	437	27	247	58*	83	62	11	18*	60	23*	20*	33*	62*
DAY 3	525	549	272	89*	259	67*	52	40	26*	8	33	26*	22*	36*	68*
DAY 4	925	153*	1620	100*	254	76*	71	48	29*	24*	72	29*	25*	42*	79*
DAY 5	443	113	601	89*	295	67*	46	59	26*	8	35	26*	22*	38*	71*
DAY 6	341*	346	971	80*	246	61*	147	114	24*	9	120	24*	13	34*	65*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
 MONO LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** JUNE 16 TO JUNE 24, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	1509	2410	6441	177*	125*	127*	571	624	47	34*	682	41*	36*	18	111*
DAY 2	971*	1920	5812	152*	108*	109*	534	727	39	17	688	36*	51*	40	99*
DAY 3	564	1912	6547	150*	106*	108*	708	912	94	36	760	35*	31*	57*	109*
DAY 4	1029*	2749	7321	160*	114*	115*	695	800	49	19	832	38*	33*	29	108*
DAY 5	887*	1214	3601	139*	99*	100*	343	501	53*	15	500	33*	29*	30	94*
DAY 6	1128*	1828	5242	175*	94	126*	453	645	42*	19	633	41*	36*	58*	110*
DAY 7	928*	684	2846	145*	103*	104*	217	334	35*	12	298	34*	50*	47*	90*
DAY 8	851	1062	2951	204*	145*	136	279	311	49*	39*	298	48*	42*	29	130*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	470*	170*	1077	111*	334	85*	51	94	33*	11	76	33*	28*	61*	115*
DAY 2	457*	696	1280	106*	413	60*	126	159	31*	25*	136	31*	27*	46*	87*
DAY 3	769	619	976	100*	410	76*	166	198	29*	24*	148	29*	25*	46*	87*
DAY 4	1456	881	1904	108*	496	81*	193	250	31*	25*	217	31*	18	45*	39
DAY 5	405*	433	1274	94*	697	71*	161	172	28*	22*	142	28*	24*	39*	74*
DAY 6	351	426	868	79*	584	60*	128	135	23*	19*	126	23*	20*	34*	63*
DAY 7	388*	139*	1095	91*	277	69*	39	70	27*	22*	52	27*	23*	36*	71*
DAY 8	492*	616	346	116*	201	88*	51	53	34*	28*	21	34*	29*	48*	91*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCO-AMB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MOND LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** JUNE 24 TO JULY 1, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	819*	1106	3686	128*	91*	92*	377	395	42	26	479	30*	27*	46*	40
DAY 2	1626	1096	3839	174*	124*	80	374	375	42*	34*	384	41*	36*	36	113*
DAY 3	2286*	841	4040	358*	255*	258*	564	541	86*	45	521	84*	74*	59	257*
DAY 4	903*	1741	6159	141*	101*	102*	635	516	60	23	672	33*	29*	22	98*
DAY 5	1025*	1551	4044	159*	44	114*	418	469	46	21	487	37*	33*	54*	102*
DAY 6	1233*	1984	5649	192*	137*	138*	513	494	46*	37*	585	45*	40*	34	117*
DAY 7	494	1265	4760	186*	58	134*	454	485	26	14	475	44*	38*	30	117*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	457*	163*	591	50	299	81*	62	65	31*	25*	40	31*	41	41*	77*
DAY 2	478*	882	420	112*	281	85*	49	71	33*	27*	46	33*	27	47*	88*
DAY 3	968	742	475	259*	237	190*	91	54	36	62*	39	70*	56	116*	218*
DAY 4	663	477	686	90*	174	72*	66	65	28*	8	102	28*	21	41*	78*
DAY 5	462*	161*	2754	105*	556	80*	96	97	31*	25*	81	30*	26	42*	40*
DAY 6	423*	152*	815	99*	521	75*	90	77	29*	24*	44	29*	13	41*	77*
DAY 7	516*	187*	890	123*	387	29	62	16	36*	29*	30	30*	12	50*	95*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** JULY 1 TO JULY 8, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
DAY 1	520	753	2774	137*	97*	98*	290	396	17	26*	302	32*	28*	47*	89*
DAY 2	853*	404	2234	134*	95*	29	294	303	32*	10	288	31*	28*	24	86*
DAY 3	840*	304	1765	132*	90*	95*	209	216	32*	25*	217	31*	27*	43*	82*
DAY 4	936*	386	1589	147*	38	106*	157	192	35*	19	177	34*	30*	48*	91*
DAY 5	963*	1625	6414	150*	107*	64	629	666	67	29*	769	35*	31*	48*	92*
DAY 6	1549	1726	5592	170*	121*	152	544	514	52	20	637	40*	55*	54*	44
DAY 7	1157	1421	5486	145*	41	298	595	516	37	28*	634	34*	30*	50*	95*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
DAY 1	474*	169*	630	111*	644	84*	56	61	32*	9	29	32*	18	44*	63*
DAY 2	724	288	327	94*	495	71*	80	55	28*	22*	29	28*	31	40*	58
DAY 3	455*	600	538	107*	517	81*	45	33	31*	25*	21	31*	27*	44*	62*
DAY 4	526*	188*	1056	123*	507	93*	76	55	36*	29*	37	36*	14	49*	66
DAY 5	383*	504	1114	89*	321	68*	102	67	26*	21*	84	26*	23*	30*	62
DAY 6	269	132*	449	87*	255	66*	64	49	26*	7	44	26*	12	36*	68*
DAY 7	617*	218*	1639	143*	617	108*	106	132	42*	16	104	41*	36*	58*	110*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA

MOND LAKE DAILY-HANSEN RANCH ** JULY 8 TO JULY 15, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
DAY 1	932*	2360	10800	144*	146	467	1189	717	45	20	664	34*	12	19	92*
DAY 2	3163	1320	6395	163*	95	738	682	469	39*	31*	500	38*	33*	51*	98*
DAY 3	871*	1225	5234	137*	97*	98*	592	411	43	14	549	32*	29	45*	85*
DAY 4	707*	375	2459	111*	79*	42	303	214	27*	22*	259	26*	24	25	73*
DAY 5	764*	489	2373	120*	85*	86*	235	254	17	11	295	28*	25*	19	69*
DAY 6	887*	568	3023	139*	99*	143	355	283	34*	16	313	33*	20	46*	87*
DAY 7	1105*	853	4078	173*	60	378	510	371	25	34*	432	41*	36*	42	50
DAY 8	495	1534	4850	162*	115*	116*	427	325	45	31*	534	38*	33*	55*	105*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
DAY 1	1167	630	1109	98*	289	74*	141	66	29*	23*	79	29*	25*	45*	84*
DAY 2	672	260	462	97*	160	73	58	38	29*	23*	35	29*	25*	44*	78
DAY 3	124	119*	578	78*	147	246	134	68	23*	13	58	23*	20*	32*	61*
DAY 4	436*	157*	633	103*	399	78*	60	41	30*	24*	40	30*	26*	41*	77*
DAY 5	302*	109*	1114	72*	362	54*	71	35	21*	17*	52	21*	18*	29*	33
DAY 6	1421	169*	984	110*	528	84*	90	40	32*	13	54	32*	28*	45*	84*
DAY 7	891	607	269	119*	344	90*	80	17	35*	28*	21	35*	30*	51*	96*
DAY 8	1244	137*	830	89*	512	68*	64	49	26*	21*	62	26*	22*	38*	72*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** JULY 16 TO JULY 21, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	1164*	1586	4836	181*	128*	130*	424	333	43*	27	551	42*	37*	72*	138*
DAY 2	1072*	1630	4662	168*	119*	120*	464	307	40*	17	598	39*	35*	63*	120*
DAY 3	1230*	1744	5375	192*	136*	138*	465	401	46*	37*	562	45*	40*	63*	95
DAY 4	936	1204	3198	161*	114*	116*	254	228	39*	31*	359	38*	33*	21	108*
DAY 5	871*	747	2912	137*	97*	98*	265	247	33*	16	366	32*	28*	28	96*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	1268	151*	601	98*	471	75*	64	35	29*	23*	45	29*	19	41*	37
DAY 2	1152	434	563	102*	607	77*	115	50	30*	24*	62	30*	26*	42*	79*
DAY 3	1263	674	999	107*	415	81*	83	56	31*	25*	42	31*	27*	44*	176
DAY 4	1294	675	1111	117*	468	89*	85	38	34*	28*	65	34*	27	52*	99*
DAY 5	722	790	653	109*	542	82*	91	45	32*	26*	39	32*	16	45*	84*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** JULY 21 TO JULY 29, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	1034*	1208	4655	162*	115*	117*	564	462	39*	20	589	39*	34*	42	109*
DAY 2	5926	1706	7810	194*	419	301	845	1063	62	22	906	46*	40*	89*	170*
DAY 3	3174	2263	8172	239*	128	172*	737	808	51	47*	888	57*	50*	145*	278*
DAY 4	1016*	1896	6691	159*	113*	114*	664	593	38*	13	897	38*	33*	64*	122*
DAY 5	651*	1355	5097	134*	95*	96*	492	417	69	21	676	32*	28*	44*	64*
DAY 6	1131	1957	8310	372*	138	267*	835	861	93	47	956	88*	77*	83	217*
DAY 7	915*	555	2198	144*	102*	40	268	256	27	26*	279	34*	30*	19	96
DAY 8	795*	1135	5155	125*	89*	90*	532	490	57	20	602	30*	26*	38*	72*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	459*	165*	874	108*	419	82*	36	32	32*	26*	22	32*	27	41*	78*
DAY 2	2901	847	1239	109*	979	82*	261	265	32*	26*	178	32*	15	46*	35
DAY 4	1271	632	499	94*	674	71*	254	91	28*	22*	46	28*	24*	42*	135
DAY 5	1232	578	1071	105*	1137	80*	127	67	31*	25*	136	31*	13	45*	84*
DAY 6	427	272*	212	179*	392	136*	104	98	53*	18	22	53*	66	81*	153*
DAY 7	529*	496	1780	123*	693	93*	45	44	36*	29*	26	36*	19	50*	104
DAY 8	359*	128*	539	84*	455	64*	50	37	25*	11	35	25*	21*	36*	103

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA

MONU LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** JULY 29 TO AUGUST 5, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	885*	342	2614	139*	52	38	189	159	17	10	258	33*	29*	26	78*
DAY 2	725*	515	1768	114*	38	82*	198	192	27*	10	231	27*	24*	20	65*
DAY 3	858	246*	533	141*	100*	101*	58*	41	34*	27*	20	33*	29*	31	81*
DAY 4	740*	196	860	116*	83*	83*	95	104	28*	22*	85	28*	24*	28	66*
DAY 5	930*	424	1515	146*	63	105*	144	167	35*	16	285	35*	15	32	63*
DAY 6	1004*	1119	940	157*	112*	336	114	64	38*	16	129	37*	32*	47*	90*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	352*	253	290	84*	313	63*	41*	18	25*	20*	19	25*	13	35*	66*
DAY 2	407*	146*	225	59	139	73*	35	26	28*	23*	12	28*	24*	41*	77*
DAY 3	507	139	103*	62	63	62*	40*	28*	24*	19*	19*	24*	21*	35*	66*
DAY 4	534	239	581	78*	618	59*	83	57	23*	19*	75	23*	20*	32*	60*
DAY 5	557	123*	337	81*	298	61*	40*	13	24*	19*	19*	24*	20*	33*	62*
DAY 6	373	87	59	80*	64	61*	40*	14	24*	19*	19*	24*	20*	41*	78*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOND LAKE AREA
MOND LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** AUGUST 5 TO AUGUST 12, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
DAY 1	1179*	1924	7491	185*	131*	133*	602	535	55	20	789	44*	38*	55*	80
DAY 2	1238*	649	3917	194*	138*	140*	352	326	47*	18	379	46*	40*	59*	112*
DAY 3	901*	1265	6422	141*	101*	102*	651	473	72	23	788	34*	29*	22	80*
DAY 4	2855	2564	8649	145*	103*	104*	758	587	55	15	970	34*	30*	32	84*
DAY 5	837*	748	3461	131*	93*	95*	414	315	56	23	420	31*	27*	30	80*
DAY 6	1095*	855	2703	172*	122*	206	379	320	41*	33*	354	41*	36*	34	104*
DAY 7	1202*	2151	10530	189*	134*	136*	803	785	66	28	1021	45*	39*	56*	106*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PH
DAY 1	886	142*	687	93*	300	71*	94	60	27*	22*	49	27*	24*	45*	50
DAY 2	410*	274	1010	97*	231	73*	46	62	28*	8	41	28*	24*	46*	86*
DAY 3	391*	142*	343	93*	228	71*	42	32*	28*	13	33	28*	24*	45*	84*
DAY 4	337*	121*	615	80*	283	33	73	42	23*	19*	77	23*	20*	34*	65*
DAY 5	449	146*	488	96*	374	72*	52	25	28*	23*	35	28*	24*	39*	73*
DAY 6	456*	287	401	109*	328	83*	37	18	32*	26*	30	32*	28*	43*	82*
DAY 7	757	525	290	60	317	82*	50	45	32*	26*	46	32*	17	47*	88*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCO-ANB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** AUGUST 12 TO AUGUST 20, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	1248*	2100	8640	196*	139*	140*	625	645	59	29	901	47*	40*	58*	110*
DAY 2	676	1472	5945	197*	140*	141*	521	487	47*	19	637	47*	41*	34	81
DAY 3	885*	1505	5542	139*	99*	100*	498	426	39	19	642	33*	29*	32	50
DAY 4	552	1254	4159	142*	101*	102*	347	310	51	18	518	34*	19	36	85*
DAY 5	1097*	1455	4817	172*	122*	194	408	439	41*	17	586	41*	35*	33	101*
DAY 6	1285*	1441	4279	200*	142*	619	401	369	66	19	477	47*	41*	55	119*
DAY 7	905*	1004	3258	142*	101*	102*	328	282	34*	21	425	34*	29*	47*	90*
DAY 8	912*	1002	4849	143*	102*	103*	447	397	41	10	588	34*	30*	42	87*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	347*	126	382	83*	285	63*	51	29	25*	12	61	25*	10	34*	64*
DAY 2	445*	161*	759	105*	288	60*	63	38	31*	25*	23	31*	10	42*	95
DAY 3	408*	146*	775	96*	273	73*	66	55	28*	23*	72	28*	24*	39*	73*
DAY 4	859	487	557	92*	815	70*	91	44	27*	22*	71	27*	23*	36*	65
DAY 5	362	395	618	110*	841	83*	97	62	32*	26*	82	32*	28*	44*	83*
DAY 6	416*	151*	385	99*	517	75*	56	56	29*	24*	43	29*	25*	41*	77*
DAY 7	582	292	542	95*	911	72*	69	53	28*	23*	48	28*	10	38*	72*
DAY 8	385*	138*	876	90*	366	68*	46	33	26*	21*	54	26*	23*	37*	78

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCO-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** AUGUST 20 TO AUGUST 25, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BK	PH
DAY 1	944*	1201	4783	148*	105*	107*	429	444	61	22	631	35*	31*	29	89*
DAY 2	943*	259*	1014	148*	49	106*	113	94	36*	29*	114	35*	16	33	88*
DAY 3	354	1057	4751	138*	98*	65	432	461	33*	10	560	33*	29*	42*	81*
DAY 4	990	966	2411	141*	100*	49	239	276	17	27*	290	33*	29*	43*	106
DAY 6	1085*	1038	3604	170*	121*	122*	261	343	41*	24	409	40*	35*	36	97*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BK	PH
DAY 1	586	202	521	82*	740	62*	134	61	24*	19*	74	24*	21*	33*	62*
DAY 2	374*	135*	112*	197	71*	67*	33	30*	26*	16	21*	26*	27	37*	69*
DAY 3	1411	136*	1353	49*	1125	67*	117	76	26*	21*	89	26*	13	37*	69*
DAY 4	1445	354	253	87*	593	66*	52	53	26*	21*	34	25*	22*	35*	75
DAY 6	383*	651	253	91*	362	69*	32	66	27*	21*	56	27*	13	37*	70*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
 MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** SEPTEMBER 2 TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	8364	3421	10138	479*	118	891	962	720	115*	92*	1121	114*	56	84	295*
DAY 2	913*	1519	5236	143*	102*	103*	489	444	48	28*	690	34*	30*	27	92*
DAY 3	839*	527	2163	132*	94*	95*	245	209	32*	26*	258	31*	27*	48*	92*
DAY 4	1187*	4408	19448	186*	132*	133*	1552	1450	211	47	2170	44*	38*	24	119*
DAY 5	848*	979	3173	133*	42	95*	309	292	37	21	414	32*	27*	28	89*
DAY 6	962*	1225	3269	150*	107*	72	336	272	36*	17	370	36*	31*	51*	45
DAY 7	384	496	1958	151*	43	254	223	185	36*	15	233	36*	18	34	100*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	1028*	574*	650	246*	460	186*	110	57	73*	59*	81	73*	62*	113*	212*
DAY 2	413*	148*	630	47	393	74*	66	62	29*	23*	69	29*	25*	40*	76*
DAY 3	359*	130*	112	139	64	65*	42*	29*	25*	20*	20*	25*	22*	35*	67*
DAY 4	1508	149*	765	97*	531	74*	89	45	28*	23*	67	28*	12	39*	73*
DAY 5	371*	222	380	87*	522	66*	38	48	26*	21*	47	26*	18	35*	66*
DAY 6	172	60	254	76*	366	57*	64	44	22*	18*	38	22*	19*	31*	59*
DAY 7	614*	220*	655	144*	427	109*	52	30	42*	34*	16	42*	19	60*	114*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-AR8 INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MUNO LAKE AREA
MUNO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** SEPTEMBER 9 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1980 **
PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PB
DAY 1	1691*	464*	1245	265*	108	191*	161	166	64*	21	133	64*	86	96*	182*
DAY 2	874*	394	714	136*	97*	73	75	57	33*	10	70	32*	24	20	85*
DAY 3	1014*	243	1133	159*	113*	114*	69	105	38*	31*	61	38*	33*	21	96*
DAY 4	280	877	3873	134*	95*	96*	315	287	42	11	377	32*	17	43*	82*
DAY 6	1578	861	1252	152*	108*	158	93	84	36*	29*	87	36*	31*	25	92*
DAY 7	878*	773	3128	137*	98*	77	262	255	32	27*	338	33*	28*	31	85*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RR	PB
DAY 1	794*	853	239*	75	285	144*	94*	64*	56*	45*	45*	56*	48*	82*	155*
DAY 2	1162	459	325	95	159	74*	48*	15	29*	23*	23*	28*	24*	40*	75*
DAY 3	486	505	106*	74	40	64*	42*	29*	25*	8	20*	25*	15	36*	68*
DAY 4	118	73	37	75*	129	57*	34	25*	22*	18*	18*	22*	15	33*	62*
DAY 6	328*	120*	99*	39	32	60*	24	27*	23*	10	19*	23*	20*	34*	65*
DAY 7	406*	497	257	90*	263	73*	26	16	28*	23*	12	28*	24*	40*	76*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCO-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA

MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** SEPTEMBER 15 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	696*	410	2776	109*	78*	79*	326	296	58	17	427	27*	28	29	70*
DAY 2	980	2768	11088	149*	106*	107*	988	833	112	31	1224	35*	31*	28	90*
DAY 3	818*	630	2401	128*	91*	92*	267	266	31*	18	292	31*	27*	39	64*
DAY 4	798*	219*	2618	125*	89*	90*	280	245	39	10	358	30*	26*	33	79*
DAY 5	714*	207	2308	112*	80*	81*	270	192	46	22*	328	27*	32	21	73*
DAY 6	842*	231*	1811	132*	94*	95*	230	198	32*	17	244	31*	27*	26	84*
DAY 7	718*	470	3457	113*	80*	122	311	297	51	22*	307	27*	20	38*	73*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	338*	122*	238	80*	317	61*	39	22	24*	19*	27	24*	15	34*	65*
DAY 2	348*	278	1545	81*	506	61*	80	39	24*	19*	74	24*	20*	34*	369
DAY 3	285*	104*	159	69*	131	52*	27	50	20*	10*	41	20*	17*	30*	57*
DAY 4	349*	244	198	27	140	63*	19	26	25*	20*	20*	24*	21*	37*	69*
DAY 5	364*	359	81	38	25	66*	16	10	26*	10	21*	26*	22*	38*	72*
DAY 6	477*	615	151	81	152	85*	55*	38*	33*	10	27*	35*	15	44*	84*
DAY 7	1229	136*	114*	47	56	69*	51	13	27*	22*	22*	27*	23*	39*	42

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA
MONU LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** SEPTEMBER 22 TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	A	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	1079	1908	4853	505*	67	243	450	474	73*	25	592	73*	45	100*	191*
DAY 2	721*	363	2058	113*	32	28	237	222	27*	22	250	27*	24*	24	75*
DAY 3	1138*	1571	4358	177*	126*	127*	430	382	42*	27	430	42*	36*	36	112*
DAY 4	957*	1299	3724	150*	107*	106	370	322	36*	15	454	36*	31*	50*	95*
DAY 6	2024*	4654	23659	514*	226*	135	2180	2146	243	57	2726	76*	21	111*	212*
DAY 7	832*	415	2279	131*	93*	94*	225	255	37	25*	350	31*	15	45*	87*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	903*	347*	1091	227*	784	172*	81	53	67*	54*	33	67*	43	91*	207
DAY 2	127	116*	1091	76*	225	58*	50	43	22*	H	46	22*	9	31*	58*
DAY 3	290*	108*	249	71*	134	54*	71	41	21*	17*	39	21*	18	29*	56*
DAY 4	433*	515	751	102*	202	142	154	84	30*	24*	58	30*	12	42*	80*
DAY 6	973*	553*	638	92	209	176*	59	78*	68*	55*	55*	68*	59*	103*	80
DAY 7	594	289	309	99*	143	75*	23	22	29*	23*	22	29*	15	44*	82*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONU LAKE AREA
 MONU LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** SEPTEMBER 29 TO OCTOBER 7, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RK	PB
DAY 1	1071*	517*	15027	204*	151*	147*	1144	854	76	18	1253	46*	41*	66*	125*
DAY 2	480	908	5540	175*	169	155	460	453	40*	33*	573	39*	35*	53*	101*
DAY 3	912*	271*	2201	175*	129*	156	159	111	40*	33*	183	39*	35*	59*	112*
DAY 4	928*	276*	8951	70	56	129*	813	831	61	34*	955	40*	35*	63*	120*
DAY 5	985*	289*	8495	393	313	417	680	572	61	35*	836	41*	17	62*	118*
DAY 6	3328	358*	11749	231*	171*	104	926	769	74	44*	1083	51*	46*	74*	142*
DAY 7	1091*	523*	15297	208*	154*	75	1357	966	122	14	1519	46*	41*	74*	141*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

DAY	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RK	PB
DAY 1	533*	200*	2234	147*	879	113*	138	75	41*	34*	132	40*	31	63*	69
DAY 2	1583*	323*	2935	184*	830	128*	175	72	41*	33*	95	39*	30*	58*	110*
DAY 3	1268*	279*	222*	986	129*	131	69*	46*	23	31*	30*	37*	21	56*	105*
DAY 4	391*	151*	1237	111*	430	85*	118	56	21	26*	55	31*	27*	49*	66
DAY 5	1550*	317*	2555	180*	656	126*	100	46	40*	32*	46	38*	33*	54*	102*
DAY 6	1925*	349*	2923	182*	741	123*	208	73	37*	29*	93	35*	16	55*	103*
DAY 7	1265*	288*	2288	173*	447	125*	268	56	41*	33*	96	39*	34*	68*	128*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-APB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MOUND LAKE AREA
 MOUND LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** OCTOBER 7 TO OCTOBER 14, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	1034*	505*	7470	196*	145*	442	668	494	73	37*	724	44*	39*	60*	126*
DAY 2	1083	364*	6305	234*	173*	192	550	371	54*	45*	570	52*	21	78*	128
DAY 3	1081*	321*	7325	207*	153*	184	551	552	75	39*	701	46*	41*	72*	138*
DAY 4	3538	379*	14099	244*	181*	74	1135	978	90	47*	1560	54*	48*	79*	61
DAY 5	1220*	359*	7593	231*	171*	423	507	539	53*	44*	728	51*	46*	76*	144*
DAY 6	898	293*	5306	188*	140*	136*	410	375	44*	36*	538	42*	37*	67*	128*
DAY 7	1420*	421*	6303	271*	132	94	555	386	63*	52*	674	61*	54*	100*	190*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PR
DAY 1	2820	333*	5155	192*	696	134*	161	67	23	35*	107	41*	36*	61*	115*
DAY 2	1721*	343*	5104	193*	744	135*	149	57	42*	34*	54	40*	35*	59*	112*
DAY 3	2079*	390*	5312	215*	892	148*	99	83	45*	36*	58	20	38*	63*	118*
DAY 4	1803*	327*	2292	172*	744	117*	165	60	16	28*	75	33*	29*	53*	100*
DAY 5	493*	186*	1828	138*	659	106*	200	94	39*	32*	114	38*	53*	62*	132
DAY 6	501*	191*	1684	140*	495	107*	73	29	39*	33*	25	27	34*	63*	43
DAY 7	628*	240*	1754	176*	690	118	319	78	49*	41*	25	20	42*	79*	70

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** OCTOBER 14 TO OCTOBER 22, 1980 **

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	RK	PB
DAY 1	1368*	400*	2836	257*	440	186	235	100	59*	49*	165	57*	51*	90*	173*
DAY 2	1078*	320*	2411	207*	212	89	224	161	42	39*	218	46*	20	66*	127*
DAY 3	1234*	361*	5541	232*	561	135	382	395	53*	44*	495	51*	46*	69*	132*
DAY 4	1377*	405*	4672	261*	193*	188*	303	287	60*	50*	376	58*	51*	77*	147*
DAY 5	1533	348*	6294	224*	166*	1596	483	489	51*	42*	634	49*	44*	68*	130*
DAY 6	1622*	476*	7726	307*	227*	436	593	519	70*	58*	713	68*	60*	93*	177*
DAY 7	1161*	343*	18709	220*	163*	499	1447	1163	163	25	1719	49*	44*	74*	65
DAY 8	4515*	1324*	25087	852*	631*	384	1500	1653	196*	162*	2005	189*	168*	287*	547*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	BR	PB
DAY 1	1539*	318*	2911	182*	1008	127*	163	50*	41*	33*	32*	39*	34*	59*	114
DAY 2	1120*	260*	1038	158*	505	113*	77	45*	37*	30*	30*	36*	32*	52*	98*
DAY 3	1202*	261*	1412	153*	647	152	123	51	35*	28*	33	34*	16	46*	88*
DAY 4	3709*	609*	4441	240*	863	189*	85	83	52*	40*	39*	34	42*	73*	91
DAY 5	1843*	335*	1983	175*	632	119*	258	172	36*	28*	45	14	23	49*	92*
DAY 6	702*	265*	2979	195*	163*	149*	116	33	26	45*	24	53*	47*	76*	142*
DAY 7	1577*	292*	1638	155*	97	105*	45	23	32*	25*	12	30*	21	46*	88*
DAY 8	4972*	974*	4820	539*	2062	372*	529	140	116*	93*	175	97	97*	163*	308*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE MONO LAKE AREA
 MONO LAKE DAILY-LEE VINING ** OCTOBER 22 TO OCTOBER 28, 1980 **
 PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
DAY 1	1478*	2860	5223	281*	208*	217	362	353	52	54*	512	63*	56*	97*	185*
DAY 2	4248	550*	8231	354*	203*	326	529	546	81*	67*	641	78*	70*	109*	208*
DAY 3	1682*	492*	7138	895	713	128	479	459	73*	60*	619	70*	21	101*	194*
DAY 4	1399*	412*	8043	265*	197*	524	569	574	88	51*	716	59*	53*	80*	168*
DAY 5	1769*	529*	4025	341*	253*	279	412	267	79*	65*	356	76*	68*	151*	208*
DAY 6	1773*	528*	4400	10*	252*	547	477	373	79*	65*	558	76*	68*	130*	247*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	NA	AL	SI	P	S	CL	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	V	CR	HR	PB
DAY 1	596*	406	1268	170*	660	129*	115	28	15	40*	57	46*	41*	70*	132*
DAY 2	674*	254*	2723	187*	839	253	171	36	52*	43*	75	44	45*	77*	96
DAY 3	2545*	500*	4041	277*	1557	192*	202	72	60*	48*	120	57*	50*	83*	157*
DAY 4	3184*	543*	3690	270*	1658	178*	290	83	51*	40*	100	48*	42*	70*	132*
DAY 5	906*	343*	2919	251*	1099	192*	145	59	42	56*	68	68*	60*	106*	200*
DAY 6	1764*	1445	884	989	820	195*	117*	79*	66*	54*	31	63*	56*	106*	67

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

OWENS VALLEY STUDY

MONO LAKE MONITORING

April 19, 1979 - June 11, 1979

U.C.D. - ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE OWENS VALLEY

WEEKLY MONITORING STUDY

Gravimetric Mass - Micrograms Per Cubic Meter

Mono Lake Area Samples

	<u>STAGE 1</u>	<u>STAGE 2</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
4/19 - 4/23	13.7	8.4	22.1
4/23 - 4/30	2.2	3.4	5.6
4/30 - 5/7	13.0	8.5	21.5
5/7 - 5/14	10.8	5.0	15.8
5/14 - 5/21	11.5	5.6	17.1
5/21 - 5/28	15.1	6.0	21.1
5/28 - 6/4	34.4	4.0	38.4
6/4 - 6/11	46.8	4.4	51.2

UCD-ARB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY AT MUD LAKE

MUD LAKE MONITORING STUDY

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANUGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

	S	Pb	BR	AL	SI	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	ZN	V	NA	CL	SE
APRIL 24 - APRIL 30	43	24*	572	385	1742	200	406	22	9*	287	7	11*	321*	33	10*
APRIL 30 - MAY 7	12	14*	264	58	343	47	97	6*	4*	62	3	5*	497	18*	6*
MAY 7 - MAY 14	24	11*	171	235	1362	155	224	15	5	205	5	4*	457	9	4*
MAY 14 - MAY 21	21	21*	407	420	2222	208	331	24	6	314	8	9*	261*	30*	9*
MAY 21 - MAY 28	70	16*	8*	39*	1902	200	365	27	6	315	5	6*	172*	20*	6*
MAY 28 - JUNE 4	41	17*	11	47*	2743	273	395	33	9	394	5	7*	305	24*	7*
JUNE 4 - JUNE 11	22*	18*	9*	45*	5420	555	642	70	18	825	10	7*	470	22*	7*
JUNE 11 - JUNE 18	94	27*	13*	776	10066	992	1150	83	27	1278	21	11*	329*	37*	10*

FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS)

	S	Pb	BR	AL	SI	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	ZN	V	NA	CL	SE
APRIL 24 - APRIL 30	184	24*	13*	47*	1366	153	328	18	8*	231	6	10*	163*	28*	11*
APRIL 30 - MAY 7	140	21*	11*	116	439	59	115	15	5*	86	3	6*	101*	18*	9*
MAY 7 - MAY 14	270	12	4	21*	1121	109	182	13	3	144	7	4*	150	12*	4*
MAY 14 - MAY 21	277	10	6*	107	449	65	106	6*	5*	83	4	6*	92*	16*	5*
MAY 21 - MAY 28	399	17	4	222	508	96	124	9	4*	104	5	4*	76*	13*	4*
MAY 28 - JUNE 4	457	19	5	21*	463	80	91	8	4*	89	2*	4*	73*	12*	4*
JUNE 4 - JUNE 11	155	12*	7	24*	684	65	96	6	4*	67	2	5*	117	14*	5*

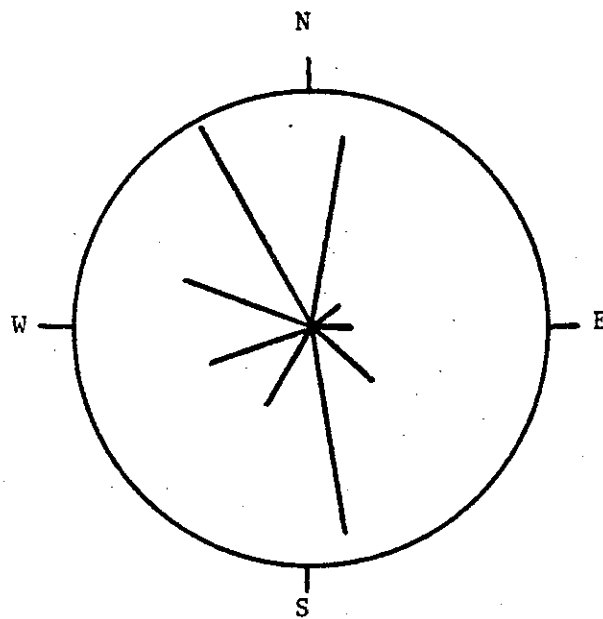
* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

OWENS VALLEY STUDY

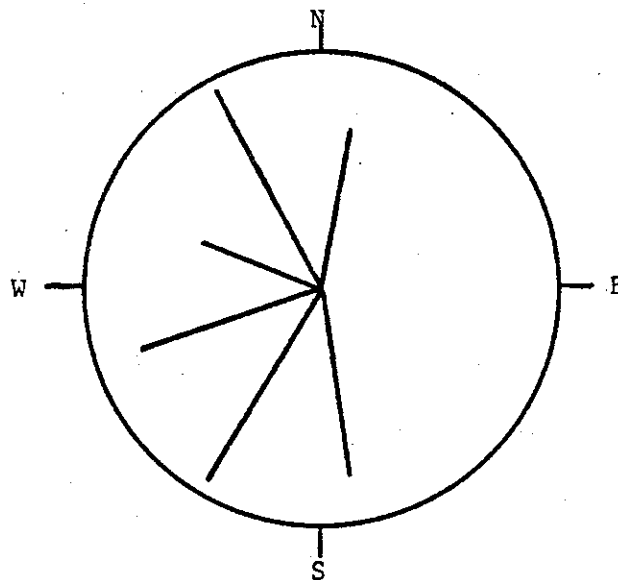
WIND DATA

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WIND ROSE DIAGRAMS
SURFACE WINDS AT BISHOP AIRPORT
Monitoring Period
February 20 - June 18, 1979



DUST STORM PERIODS
April 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23



May 1979

SPEED IS EXPRESSED IN KNOTS;
MULTIPLY BY 1.15 TO CONVERT
TO MILES PER HOUR.

FIRST CLASS

June 1979

SPEED IS EXPRESSED IN KNOTS;
MULTIPLY BY 1.15 TO CONVERT
TO MILES PER HOUR.

FIRST CLASS

February 1979

NOTES

CEILING

UNCL INDICATES UNLIMITED

WEATHER

P	TOWARD
T	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
2R	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SD	SNOW DRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
TF	ICE FOG
DF	DRYING FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
BL	BLOWING SAND
BS	BLOWING SNOW
BT	BLOWING SPRAY
A	SMOKE
M	HAZE
D	DUST

WIND

DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS. INDICATED IN TENS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH: 1.E. 09 FOR EAST. 18 FOR SOUTH. 27 FOR WEST. ENTRY OF 00 IN THE DIRECTION COLUMN INDICATES CALM.

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TO MILES PER HOUR.

YEAR & MONTH
78 02

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FIRST CLASS

March 1979

NOTES
CEILING
UNL. IMPROVES UNL. IMPROVES

WEATHER

T	THUNDERSTORM
R	RAIN
W	WIND
S	SNOW
IC	ICE
CR	CRYSTALS
PE	PELLETS
DR	DRIZZLE
FR	FREEZING RAIN
DR	DRIZZLE
FR	FREEZING DRIZZLE
SN	SNOW
PE	PELLETS
IC	ICE
CR	CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW
SH	SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IC	ICE
PE	PELLETS
W	WIND
F	FOG
IC	ICE
FO	FOG
GR	GROUND FOG
BL	BLINDING DUST
BL	BLINDING SAND
BL	BLINDING SNOW
BL	BLINDING SPRAY
S	SMOKE
W	WAVE
D	DUST

MIND

DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS. INDICATED IN TENS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH: I.E., 09 FOR EAST, 18 FOR SOUTH, 27 FOR WEST. ENTRY OF 00 IN THE DIRECTION COLUMN INDICATES CALM.

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FIRST CLASS

April 1979

SPEED IS EXPRESSED IN KNOTS;
MULTIPLY BY 1.15 TO CONVERT
TO MILES PER HOUR.

28 34

FIRST CLASS

May 1979

FIRST CLASS

June 1979

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNL FACTED

WEATHER

P	TOWARDO
7	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RA	RAIN SHOWERS
RM	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW FELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SD	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
FG	GROUND FOG
BF	BLowing DUST
BN	BLowing SAND
BS	BLowing SNOW
BY	BLowing SPRAy
A	SMOKE
H	HAZE
D	DUST

WIND

DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS. INDICATED IN TERMS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH: 1-81. 09 FOR EAST. 18 FOR SOUTH. 27 FOR WEST. ENTER 99 IN THE DIRECTION COLUMN INDICATES CALM.

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STATION

YEAR & MONTH

BISHOP CALIFORNIA

79 06

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COM-210



FIRST CLASS

JULY 1979

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

T	TORNADO
T	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
ZR	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IF	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
CF	GROUND FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
SN	BLOWING SAND
BS	BLOWING SNOW
BY	BLOWING SPRAY
K	SMOKE
H	HAZE
D	DUST

DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS. INDICATED IN TENS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH; I.E., 09 FOR EAST, 18 FOR SOUTH, 27 FOR WEST. ENTRY OF 00 IN THE DIRECTION COLUMN INDICATES CALM.

SPEED IS EXPRESSED IN KNOTS MULTIPLY BY 1.15 TO CONVERT TO MILES PER HOUR.

COM-210



FIRST CLASS

AUGUST 1979

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

WEATHER

#	TORNADO
T	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
ZR	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
CF	GROUND FOG
BO	BLOWING DUST
BN	BLOWING SAND
BS	BLOWING SNOW
BY	BLOWING SPRAY
K	SMOKE
H	HAZE
D	DUST

H1NF

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STATION
BISHOP CALIFORNIA

YEAR & MONTH
79 08

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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FIRST CLASS

OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS SEPTEMBER 1979

HOUR	TEMPERATURE				WIND				TEMPERATURE				WIND				TEMPERATURE				WIND			
	AIR °F	WET BULB °F	DEW PT. °F	REL. HUM. %	DIR	SPEED	ANIS.	WIND	AIR °F	WET BULB °F	DEW PT. °F	REL. HUM. %	DIR	SPEED	ANIS.	WIND	AIR °F	WET BULB °F	DEW PT. °F	REL. HUM. %	DIR	SPEED	ANIS.	WIND
01	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	57	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
04	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
07	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
10	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
13	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
16	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
19	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
22	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
01	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
04	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
07	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
10	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
13	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
16	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
19	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
22	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
01	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
04	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
07	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
10	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
13	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	53	50	46	33	38	06	4	0
16	58	50	46	33	38	06	4	0	UNL	70	70	70	70											

CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNL INTERO

T	TORNADO
T	THUNDERSTORM
D	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
ZA	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
GF	GROUND FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
BN	BLOWING SAND
BS	BLOWING SNOW
BT	BLOWING SPRAY
K	SMOKE
M	HAZE
D	DIUST

DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS. INDICATED IN TENS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH: 1-E., 09 FOR EAST, 18 FOR SOUTH, 27 FOR WEST. ENTRY OF 00 IN THE DIRECTION COLUMN INDICATES CALM.

SPEED IS EXPRESSED IN KNOTS;
MULTIPLY BY 1.15 TO CONVERT
TO MILES PER HOUR.

YEAR & MONTH
78 09

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OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS OCTOBER 1979

[illegible]

NOTES

CEILING

UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

WEATHER

T TORNADO
M THUNDERSTORM
Q SQUALL
R RAIN
RW RAIN SHOWERS
ZR FREEZING RAIN
L DRIZZLE
ZL FREEZING DRIZZLE
S SNOW
SP SNOW PELLETS
IC ICE CRYSTALS
SN SNOW SHOWERS
SG SNOW GRAINS
AP ICE PELLETS
H HAIL
F FOG
IF ICE FOG
GF GROUND FOG
BD BLOWING DUST
BN BLOWING SAND
BS BLOWING SNOW
BY BLOWING SPRAY
K SMOKE
H HAZE
D DUST

WIND

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FIRST CLASS

OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS MAY 1980

[illegible]

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

WEATHER	
T	TORNADO
S	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
FR	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
GF	GROUND FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
BN	BLOWING SAND
BS	BLOWING SNOW
BY	BLOWING SPRAY
K	SMOKE
H	HAZE
D	DUST

WIND

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COM-210



FIRST CLASS

JUNE 1980

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

X	TORNADO
T	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RM	RAIN SHOWERS
ZR	FREEZING RAIN
L	ORIZLE
ZL	FREEZING ORIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
GF	GROUND FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
BS	BLOWING SAND
BN	BLOWING SNOW
BY	BLOWING SPRAY
K	SMOKE
H	HAZE
D	DUST

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YEAR & MONTH
80 06

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FIRST CLASS

JULY 1980

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

T	TORNADO
R	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
ZR	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
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K	SMOKE
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-210



FIRST CLASS

AUGUST 1980

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

#	TORNADO
T	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
RA	FREZZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREZZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SN	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
TP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
GF	GROUND FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
BS	BLOWING SAND
BN	BLOWING SNOW
BY	BLOWING SPRAY
K	SMOKE
H	HAZE
D	DUST

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FIRST CLASS

SEPTEMBER 1980

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

WEATHER

X	TORNADO
T	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
ZR	FREEZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREEZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SW	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
TF	ICE FOG
GF	GROUND FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
BN	BLOWING SAND
BS	BLOWING SNOW
BY	BLOWING SPRAY
K	SMOKE
H	HAZE
N	DUST

HIND

DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS, INDICATED IN TENS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH: 1.E., 09 FOR EAST, 18 FOR SOUTH, 27 FOR WEST, ENTRY OF 00 IN THE DIRECTION COLUMN INDICATES CALM.

SPEED IS EXPRESSED IN KNOTS;
MULTIPLY BY 1.15 TO CONVERT
TO MILES PER HOUR.

YEAR & MONTH
80 09

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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COM-210



FIRST CLASS

OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS

NOTES
CEILING
UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED

K	TORNADO
T	THUNDERSTORM
Q	SQUALL
R	RAIN
RW	RAIN SHOWERS
ZR	FREZZING RAIN
L	DRIZZLE
ZL	FREZZING DRIZZLE
S	SNOW
SP	SNOW PELLETS
IC	ICE CRYSTALS
SW	SNOW SHOWERS
SG	SNOW GRAINS
IP	ICE PELLETS
A	HAIL
F	FOG
IF	ICE FOG
GF	GROUND FOG
BD	BLOWING DUST
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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

UCO-AMB INVESTIGATION OF AIR QUALITY IN THE OWENS VALLEY

OWENS VALLEY SOIL RESUSPENSION STUDY

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATIONS IN NANOGRAMS/CUBIC METER

COARSE PARTICLES (2.5 TO 15 MICRONS)

TIME/NAME RESERVOIR	S	PH	BR	AL	SI	K	CA	TI	MN	FE	ZN	V	NA	CL	SE
OWENS LAKE BED	45	85	30*	61	819	154	249	32*	27	188	59	38	1399	105*	24*
YUNU LAKE BED	175	74	27*	169*	129*	33	58	28	24	76	13*	37	689*	85*	21*
YUNU LAKE BED	103*	145	36*	150	1540	410	818	138	50	1137	40	37	4082	104*	28*
LITTLE LAKE	143*	102*	54*	296*	23427	2174	4601	580	142	5562	75	45*	1208*	144*	42*
CAMLEO	185*	176	78*	383*	10685	1215	1872	254	101	1577	64	57*	1820	188*	61*
OWENS LAKE BED	155*	154*	81*	412	283A	360	2634	38	44	528	27	47*	1305*	157*	63*
OWENS LAKE BED	341	281*	147*	802	6590	1238	5672	155	46	1444	116	77*	11874	1250	115*
KEELEN	110*	1424	37*	278*	10783	1007	4856	140	61	3350	202	34*	932*	112*	29*
KEELEN	134*	1441	45*	278*	15153	1325	5650	195	72	3420	340	41*	1135*	136*	35*
KEELEN	151*	867	51*	312*	18461	1656	9508	144	68	2572	227	46*	1273*	152*	76
INDEPENDENCE	187*	125*	65*	385*	23431	4629	5548	811	252	9157	154	58*	1634	189*	51*
TIME/NAME RESERVOIR	153*	172	57*	2043	11967	1237	1404	176	51	1768	70	46*	7905	154*	44*
BIG PINE	171*	582	68	3360	21861	3694	4903	681	152	6825	136	60	4631	173*	49*
BIG PINE	115*	167	42*	239*	20930	2415	3482	309	91	2992	22	37*	977*	117*	33*
BIG PINE	163*	124	36*	1282	4372	708	770	139	33	1150	58	35*	4635	119*	28*
BISHOP	169*	114*	60*	351*	39948	4132	4229	618	139	6209	99	54*	1434*	171*	47*
YUNU LAKE BED	168*	520	60*	2747	20499	3771	6000	531	149	5692	305	55	7269	171*	47*
YUNU LAKE BED	135*	121	47*	279*	19855	1466	1763	157	54	1913	48	41*	1142*	136*	37*
YUNU LAKE BED	104*	79*	41*	215*	1486	447	252	58	33	237	21	61	3304	106*	37*
YUNU LAKE BED	194	60*	41	98	426	57	233	80	35	125	17	35*	1015	116*	25*

* DENOTES UPPER LIMIT OF ELEMENT NOT FOUND

The Effect of Owens Dry Lake on Air Quality in the Owens Valley with Implications for the Mono Lake Area

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The suspension of aerosols during dust storms from the Owens Dry Lake in California has been a subject of great concern to residents in the Owens Valley. In order to assess the magnitude and extent of aerosols from the lake bed, we measured ambient aerosol concentrations by size, mass, and elemental concentrations at seven sites in the Owens Valley from February 20 to June 18, 1979. Resuspended samples of material from Owens Lake bed were used to determine the lake bed source signature. The most important effect we measured was a significant increase in sulfate aerosols as far as twenty-five miles downwind of the lake bed. A substantial increase in gravimetric mass was measured during dust storms for particles in the 2.5–15 μ m size range. No significant increase in mass was measured for particles in the 0.1–2.5 μ m size range. Similar measurements on a more limited scale at Mono Lake showed that the sulfur to iron ratio at Mono Lake is a factor of 6–8 greater than the ratio at Owens Lake. These results are consistent with the known mechanism of sulfate formation (efflorescence) in alkaline lake beds. The data indicate that Mono Lake has the potential to become a significant source of sulfate aerosols if the lake bed areas are exposed.

The Owens Valley lies in east central California between the Sierra Nevada to the west and the Inyo-White Mountains to the east. The valley is 120 miles long, but only seventeen miles across at its widest point. While the valley floor lies at an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet, the mountains on either side tower to 12–14,000 feet. This topography is important for two reasons. First, the Sierra Nevada create a rain shadow

commonly associated with the development of saline lakes (1). In fact, several saline lakes and playas exist in the vicinity, including Owens Dry Lake, Mono Lake, Saline Valley, Deep Springs Lake, Death Valley, and Searles Lake. Second, the high mountains on either side constrain the transport of airborne contaminants within the valley, effectively trapping them until they exit at the north or south end. Furthermore, the mountains may serve to increase wind speeds at the valley surface due to local chinooks and venturi flow effects between the valley walls (2). This effect could enhance development of dust storms in the valley (3).

In recent years, the importance of the Owens Lake bed on air quality in the Owens Valley has been a subject of much concern and debate. The extent to which the lake bed aerosols are transported, as well as whether or not toxic substances are present in the lake bed soils, has been questioned by residents and regulatory agencies. Although air quality in the basin is generally quite good, at some times during the year, particulate aerosol concentrations are high. In particular, dust storms occur during windy periods, which cause poor visibility and may lead to health problems (2).

In order to obtain quantitative data on particulate air quality in the Owens Valley, a study sponsored by the California Air Resources Board was conducted by the Air Quality Group at UCD. The primary objective was to determine the impact of the dry lake bed on the average particulate concentration and on the dust storm particulate concentrations in the valley. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary to determine the elemental composition of the dry lake bed and to determine the average weekly and dust storm concentration of aerosols.

The objectives were met by a study plan designed to acquire data for seventeen weeks at seven sites throughout the valley. This included both weekly monitoring and daily intensive sampling of aerosols. The samples were weighed and then analyzed for elemental composition on the UC Davis cyclotron.

It should be noted that the sampler used in the study, (a stacked filter unit), collected only particles less than 15 μ m aerodynamic diameter, i.e. particles of respirable size. State standards for TSP are based on High Volume samplers which have no inlet cutoff. Hence, particles as large as 100 microns can be captured by these instruments. Therefore, measurements made in this study may not indicate whether particulate standards have been violated, since a significant portion of the total suspended particulate mass is not measured by the stacked filter unit (SFU).

Particle Sampling and Analysis

The particle sampler chosen for this study was the Stacked Filter Unit (SFU) described by Cahill et al (4,5). Particle collection in two size fractions was achieved by placing two Nuclepore membrane filters in series. The first filter, with 8 μ m

diameter pores, has a 50% collection efficiency for 2.5 μm diameter particles. The filters were coated with a thin layer of Apiezon type L grease to minimize particle bounce-off and loss in transport. The SFU was fitted with an inlet which excluded particles larger than 15 μm . The second filter was a 0.4 μm pore diameter Nucleopore filter, which collected all particles less than 2.5 μm . A diagram of the SFU is shown in Figure 1, and the collection efficiency of each stage is shown in Figure 2. Also shown is the bimodal "Pasadena" particle size distribution (6), and the collection efficiency of the human upper respiratory tract (7). The SFU thus collects particles in two size fractions closely resembling the fractions deposited in the upper and lower respiratory tracts, and also separates the coarse, naturally generated particles from the finer anthropogenic particles.

The aerosol samples collected by the SFU were analyzed both gravimetrically for total suspended particulate mass less than 15 μm , and by particle induced x-ray emission (PIXE) for elemental content. The filters were weighed before and after sampling using a Cahn 25 electrobalance sensitive to μg . Typical precision of TSP determined by this analytical method is $\pm 0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for samples collected under conditions of low aerosol concentrations (5). After weighing, the filters were analyzed for elemental content (elements heavier than Na) using the UC Davis PIXE system. This analysis technique is described in Cahill et al (8).

Study Design

Weekly monitoring of particulate aerosols began on February 20, 1979, and ended on June 18, 1979. A total of seventeen weeks of monitoring were conducted during this period. Samplers were run for seven consecutive days each week at a flow rate of ten liters per minute, except during dust storm episodes. During dust storms, samples were collected daily at a flow rate of ten liters per minute. Samples during dust storms were collected on April 6, 7, 16, 17, 23, 24, 1979.

In addition, data on wind flow collected at Bishop was examined. This station measured wind speed and direction between 7 AM and 7 PM. However, these data may not be representative of the flow regime at the Lake since they do not include a complete 24-hour record and are a significant distance from the dry lake.

The sampling sites were chosen in order to investigate the spatial distribution of particulate pollutants in the valley. As an additional consideration, sites were selected to coincide with the major population centers in the valley in order to determine the concentration of respirable aerosols to which valley residents are exposed on a daily basis. Seven of the sampling sites were in the Owens Valley itself, and one site was in the Mono Lake area. Site 1 was located near the Bishop Airport at the National Weather Service Meteorological station. This site is about five miles east of downtown Bishop in the center of the

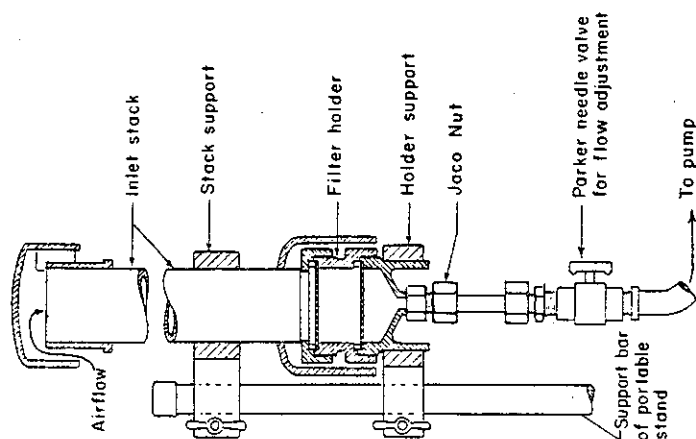


Figure 1. Schematic of the stacked filter unit showing the inlet and the 2-stage filter holder

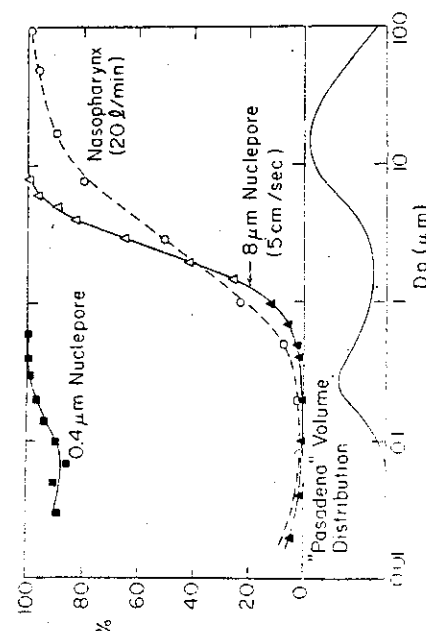


Figure 2. Particle capture efficiencies of 8.0- μm and 0.4- μm Nucleopore filters for a face velocity of 5 cm/s.

Also shown is the capture efficiency of the human upper respiratory tract (nasopharynx). Closed symbols are derived from data on capture efficiency using monodispersed aerosols; open symbols are theoretical calculations (see Ref. 4). The lower section of the diagram is a schematic of the "Pasadena" bimodal distribution.

valley. Site 2 was located in Big Pine near the western edge of the valley. The Independence courthouse was the location of Site 3. This site was in the center of Independence near Highway 395. Site 4 was located at the Lone Pine High School on the southeast side of town. This site is about ten miles north of Owens Dry Lake. The Keeler Post Office was chosen for Site 5. This site was on the eastern edge of Owens Dry Lake. Site 6 was located at Cartago on the western side of Owens Dry Lake. Site 7 was located approximately twenty-five miles south of Owens Dry Lake at Little Lake. Figure 3 is a map of the study area depicting the seven sampling sites in the valley. Site 8 was located at Lee Vining in the Mono Lake area on the northwestern edge of Mono Lake.

All eight sampling sites were operated by local residents. Prewashed filters were placed in filter holders at U.C. Davis and shipped via U.P.S. to each site. The local operator would measure the flow before and after sampling with a spirometer calibrated orifice meter, and then return this information with the exposed filters. Upon arrival at U.C.D., filters were post-weighed and prepared for x-ray analysis.

Results

Average Weekly Concentration of Aerosols. The weekly monitoring data collected in this study provided an excellent means by which the profile of pollutants in the valley could be determined. Figure 4 is a profile of the average total and fine gravimetric mass measured at each site in the basin. The error bars represent the standard error of the mean. A map of the study area is included at the bottom of the figure to provide a better understanding of the relationship between topography and the measured pollutant concentrations. The dominant characteristic of this profile is the marked peak in total mass at the Keeler sampling site. This peak, coupled with the decreasing total mass values measured farther north from the dry lake bed, suggests that the dry lake bed is a significant source of coarse aerosols. The fine aerosol mass does not follow the same pattern as the total mass, suggesting that the lake bed may not be a significant source of fine aerosols. A similar profile depicting selected trace elements is shown in Figure 5. The error bars here are again the standard error of the mean. Silicon and iron are usually soil-derived aerosols, while sulfur is generally produced by gas to particle conversion of sulfur dioxide to sulfate aerosols or by direct production of sulfates through the burning of fossil fuels. The source of iron and silicon in the Owens Valley appears to be local soil material with only slight enhancement due to the dry lake bed. There is no anthropogenic source of coarse sulfur aerosols near the dry lake. Thus, these aerosols are being suspended from the dry lake bed.

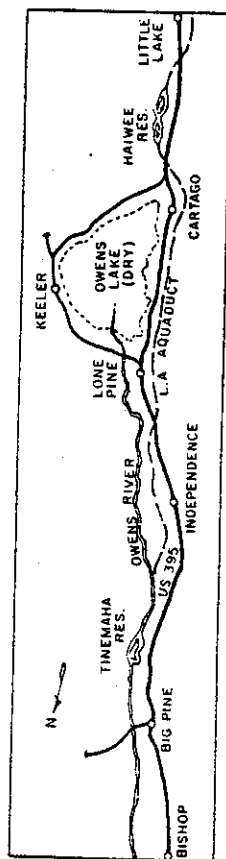


Figure 3. Map of the Owens Valley with the aerosol sampling sites indicated by (○)

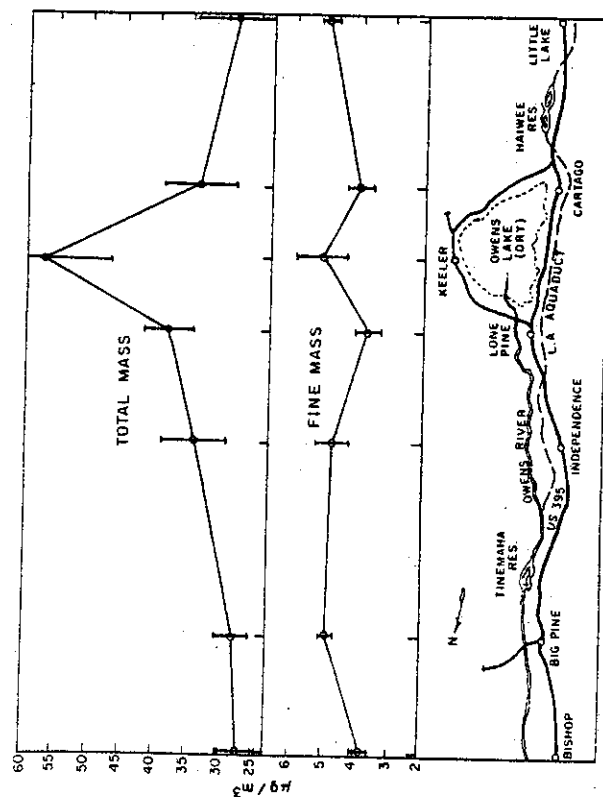


Figure 4. Average for all weeks of aerosol mass less than $15.0 \mu\text{m}$ (total mass) and mass less than $2.5 \mu\text{m}$ (fine mass) at each sampling site. A map of the sampling sites is included at the bottom of the figure. Error bars represent standard error of the mean.

Effect of Dust Storm Episodes on the Average Weekly Aerosol Concentrations. The total and fine gravimetric mass averaged over all sites for each week, is depicted in Figure 6. The error bars for the Owens Valley curves represent the standard deviation of the mean. The errors on the Mono Lake curve represent the sampling system error of $\pm 15\%$. The mean weekly values do not include the three dust storm episodes sampled separately, but do include several additional dust storms. Table I lists all the dust storms reported by the sampler operators.

The Fine Gravimetric Mass is virtually unchanged over the monitoring period. The Total Gravimetric Mass (TCM) measurements, however, illustrate several important points. First, a general upward trend from winter to summer is observed. This trend has been observed in data from other sites in Utah and can be attributed to higher levels of soil aerosols suspended in the atmosphere as the soil surface dries out. Superimposed on the general trend, however, are peaks of TCM which are a factor of 1.3 to 2.3 times the non-peak levels. Each of the peaks corresponds to a dust storm or high winds period as shown in Table I. Furthermore, the dust storm episodes which were sampled separately in the first, third, and fourth weeks of April, would raise the TCM in those periods by a factor of 1.7. It should be noted that the third week of April already includes one dust storm period which was not sampled separately. Finally, although it is difficult to draw inferences from these data about the persistence of suspended dust after the storm, the frequency of occurrence of elevated TCM levels is well documented. During the seventeen week monitoring period, nine weeks exhibit elevated TCM levels if the separate dust storm samples are included in the weekly average values. Hence, these data indicate that dust storm episodes have a significant impact on the average aerosol concentration in the Owens Valley.

Magnitude and Spatial Extent of Lake Bed Aerosols. The magnitude and spatial extent of the contribution of lake bed aerosols to the measured atmospheric aerosol concentration in the valley can be identified using data from the intensive dust storm sampling program, the weekly monitoring study, and the lake bed soil sample analysis. Gravimetric mass and four elements, sulfur, chlorine, silicon, and iron, were selected for analysis. Based upon data obtained by resuspending lake bed and sampling site soil samples, two elements (sulfur and chlorine) were identified as being primarily generated in the valley from resuspended lake bed materials. The coarse aerosol fraction ($15\mu\text{m}$ to $2.5\mu\text{m}$) of these elements is a good tracer of lake bed materials for three reasons. First, since these elements were only found in lake bed soil samples, no other "natural" source of these aerosols is likely to exist in the valley. Second, since the only anthropogenic source of sulfur aerosols in the valley (automotive exhaust) would produce fine particle sulfur, ($<2.5\mu\text{m}$), and since

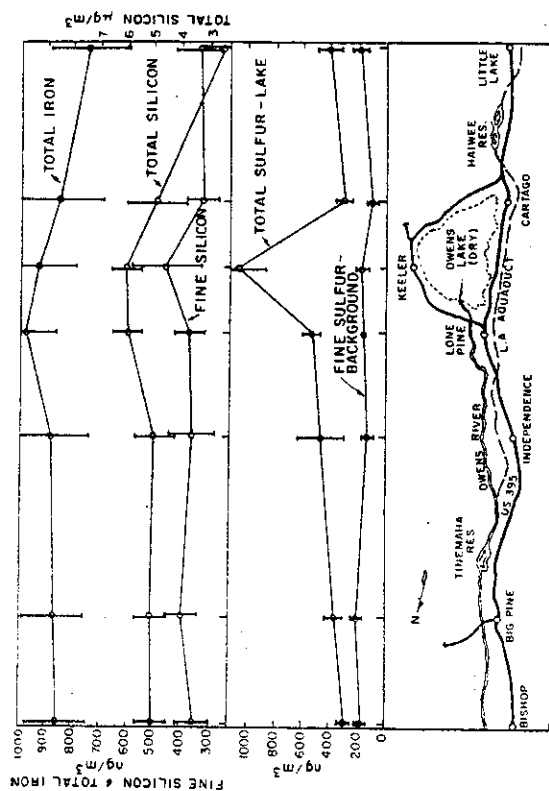


Figure 5. Average weekly concentration at each sampling site for total Fe, Si, and S (particles less than $15\mu\text{m}$) and fine Si and S (particles less than $2.5\mu\text{m}$). Error bars represent standard error of the mean.

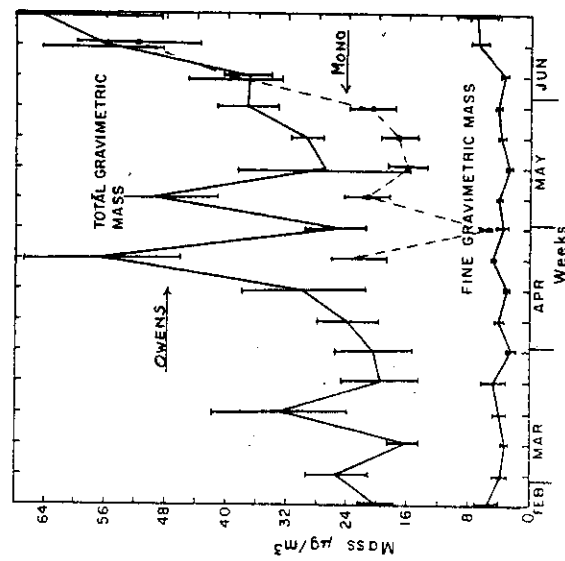


Figure 6. Average total mass (particles less than $15\mu\text{m}$) and fine mass (particles less than $2.5\mu\text{m}$) for all Owens Valley sampling sites for each sampling week. Error bars are standard error of the mean. Also included for reference is the weekly mass concentration measured at the Mono Lake sampling site. Error bars are $\pm 15\%$ measurement system error.

TABLE I. WEATHER OBSERVATIONS FROM OPERATORS

DATE	MONITORING PERIOD AFFECTED (Month, Week)	OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY SAMPLER OPERATOR
2/26 - 2/21	February, 1	Rain, snow at Big Pine
3/01 - 3/02	March, 1	Dust, North wind
3/15	March, 3	Dust, South wind
3/18, 3/19	March, 3	Heavy rain
4/07 - 4/08	*	Dust storm
4/16	April, 2	High wind at Lone Pine
4/17 - 4/18	*	Dust storm
4/21 - 4/22	April, 3	Big dust storm
4/24	*	Dust storm
5/05	May, 1	Dust, high winds
5/26	May, 4	Dust at Lone Pine
6/15 - 6/18	June, 3	High winds at Big Pine

* These dust storm aerosol measurements are not included in the weekly average concentration in Figure 7.

there is no anthropogenic source of chlorine in the valley, man-made emissions of coarse particle sulfur or chlorine is negligible. Finally, since long-range transport of coarse particles is unlikely due to the short residence time of these large particles in the atmosphere, long-range transport from outside the basin is not an important source of coarse particle sulfur or chlorine.

Silicon and iron are generally considered to be tracers of resuspended soils. For this reason, they were included in the analysis to determine the importance of local soils on the measured aerosol concentration.

Figures 4 and 7 indicate the spatial profile of total and fine aerosol mass for the weekly monitoring and the dust storm episode studies, respectively. The total mass concentration peaks at Keeler and declines sharply north of the lake bed. These figures indicate that lake bed aerosols are transported in significant concentrations to Independence. A similar trend is shown in Figure 8 for total sulfur and coarse silicon and iron concentrations during a dust storm. The error bars on Figure 7 and 8 represent the sampling system error of $\pm 15\%$. Weekly monitoring profiles of total silicon and iron concentrations do not exhibit the same strong peak at Keeler (see Figure 5). These data indicate that coarse sulfur is a good tracer of the aerosols suspended from the lake bed. Fine sulfur aerosols do not follow the same trend as coarse aerosols and are probably due to gas-to-particle conversion processes in the valley and long range aerosol transport into the valley. The weekly monitoring profile of fine aerosol mass also indicates that fine particles are not generally produced by suspension of lake bed aerosols. The dust storm profiles, however, do indicate that an increase in fine aerosol mass occurs near the lake bed, suggesting that during dust storms, the dry lake is a significant contributor to the fine atmospheric aerosol concentrations. This may be due to the high winds which occur during dust storms. During these high wind periods, saltation and creep of intermediate particles may be increased significantly (9). This action would aid in the suspension of fine particles from the surface of the dry lake. Hence, increased fine-particle concentrations near the lake bed would be measured.

As an indication of the effect of dust storm episodes on the aerosol concentration in the valley, the per cent increase in the weekly total mass, coarse sulfur, chlorine, silicon, and iron concentration during a dust storm was computed. In addition, the absolute increase in these quantities was also computed. The results of this analysis are shown in Table II. These data also indicate that a significant increase in aerosol concentration due to suspended lake bed materials occurs as far downwind as Independence. In order to quantify this effect, the sulfur to iron (S/Fe) and chlorine to iron (Cl/Fe) ratio at each site was examined. At Keeler, all the coarse sulfur and iron measured at the sampling site are suspended from the lake bed. At any site

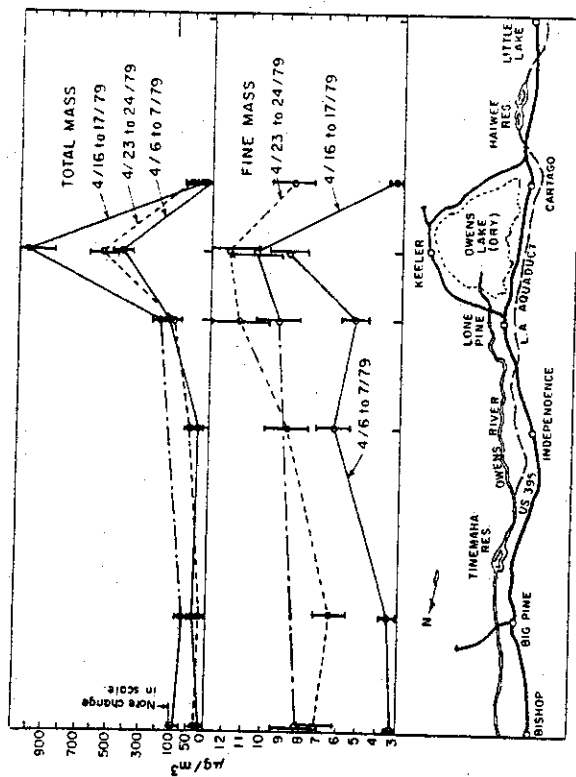


Figure 7. Total mass (particles less than 15 μm) and fine mass (particles less than 2.5 μm) measured during 3 dust storms: April 6-7, April 16-17, and April 23-24, 1979. Error bars are $\pm 15\%$ measurement system error.

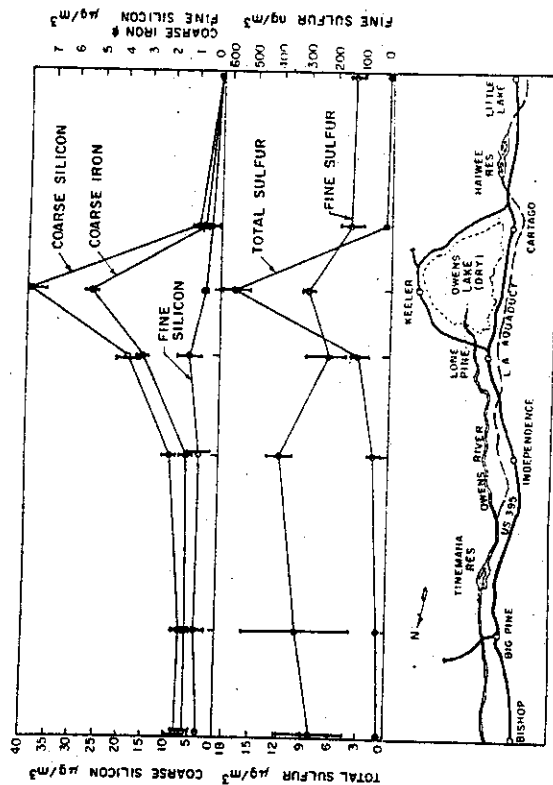


Figure 8. Mean concentrations of coarse and fine Si, coarse Fe, and total and fine S measured during the 3 dust storm periods. Error bars are standard error of the mean.

TABLE II. PER CENT AND MASS INCREASE OF AEROSOLS DURING DUST STORMS

	BISHOP	BIG PINE	INDEPENDENCE	LONE PINE	KEELER	CARTAGO	LITTLE LAKE
Total Mass	80	45	56	356	1121	7384	-14
Sulfur	3	11	138	631	1598	137	-38
Chlorine	87	150	172	1024	933	367	-3
Silicon	58	27	40	213	556	7101	-86
Iron	61	40	27	186	477	72	-86
Total Mass	22	13	19	137	644	716	-25
Sulfur	11	42	908	3087	1611	404	160
Chlorine	61	141	549	2641	11414	639	-7
Silicon	2977	1354	2023	12806	33919	775	-3091
Iron	495	343	243	1810	4501	-197	-652
Per Cent Increase	80	45	56	356	1121	7384	-14
Mass Increase	22	13	19	137	644	716	-25

downwind from Keeler, all the coarse sulfur and iron measured at the sampling site are suspended from the lake bed. At any site downwind from Keeler, all the coarse sulfur and chlorine is from the lake, but the measured coarse iron and other soil-derived materials are only partly due to lake bed suspended materials.

Hence, if we knew the ratio of the coarse iron from the lake to the total iron measured at the site, then we could determine the fraction of the measured aerosol contributed from the lake bed. The following relationship allows us to calculate the ratio of lake bed iron (Fe_L) to total iron measured at a site (Fe_T).

$$\frac{Fe_L}{Fe_T} = \frac{Fe_L/S_L}{Fe_T/S_L} \text{ but } \frac{Fe_L}{S_L} = \frac{Fe_K}{S_K} \text{ where } \frac{Fe_K}{S_K}$$

is the ratio of iron to sulfur at Keeler. Furthermore, if all the sulfur at the site is from the lake bed, then

$$S_L = S_T$$

at the site and:

$$\frac{Fe_L}{Fe_T} = \frac{Fe_K/S_K}{Fe_T/S_T} = \frac{S_T/Fe_T}{S_K/Fe_K}$$

The same argument can be made for the chlorine to iron ratio. Hence, by calculating the S/Fe and Cl/Fe ratio at each site and normalizing it to the S/Fe and Cl/Fe ratio at Keeler, it is possible to determine the fractional contribution of elemental lake bed materials to the measured aerosol concentration at the site under study. Furthermore, since the ratio of iron to total gravimetric mass (Fe/Mass) is nearly constant across all seven study sites, it is possible to use the normalized S/Fe ratios as a measure of the total mass contributed by the lake bed at each site. Table III shows the S/Fe and Cl/Fe ratios normalized to Keeler. Also included is the Fe/Mass ratio. The two normalized ratios (S/Fe and Cl/Fe) provide a range of values over which the fraction of aerosols produced from the dry lake bed at each site can be determined. Table IV shows the range of contributions from the dry lake bed to the total suspended particulate (TSP) load at each site. The average weekly aerosol TSP value and the normalized S/Fe and Cl/Fe ratio was used to calculate the values in Table IV. These data also indicate that a significant increase in aerosol mass due to materials contributed by the dry lake occurs as far north as Independence.

The use of Cl and S as lake bed tracers, and Fe as a tracer of non-lake bed soils, is given support by analyses of Owens Lake brine (10). This analysis, as well as analyses of several other

TABLE 3. SULFUR AND CHLORINE TO IRON RATIOS

	BISHOP	BIG PINE	INDEPENDENCE	LONE PINE	KEELER	CARTAGO	LITTLE LAKE
(S/Fe) site	.19	.24	.56	.40	1.00	.18	.33
(S/Fe) Keeler	±.06	±.08	±.19	±.11	±.27	±.04	±.08
(Cl/Fe) site	.10	.12	.31	.29	1.00	.15	.29
(Cl/Fe) Keeler	±.03	±.04	±.10	±.08	±.23	±.03	±.07
S/Fe	.22	.28	.65	.46	1.17	.21	.38
	±.06	±.08	±.19	±.10	±.22	±.03	±.06
Cl/Fe	.12	.14	.37	.35	1.19	.18	.35
	±.03	±.04	±.10	±.08	±.19	±.03	±.07
Fe/Mass	±.030	±.030	±.027	±.025	±.016	±.025	±.027
	±.005	±.005	±.006	±.006	±.004	±.008	±.004

lakes compiled by Eugster (1) are presented in Table V. The total dissolved solids level is given in ppm, while the individual constituents of the brine are normalized to the total. The sulfate and chloride ions comprise 60% of the anions present, suggesting that they are appropriate lake bed tracers. Iron is absent as a brine constituent, indicating that it is present only in the surrounding soils and in the bottom muds of the lake.

TABLE 4. MASS CONTRIBUTION OF THE DRY LAKE BED TO THE AVERAGE WEEKLY T.S.P. VALUE AT EACH SITE
(Particles Less Than $15\mu\text{m}$)

SITE	RANGE
Bishop	2.8 - 5.2
Big Pine	3.4 - 6.9
Independence	10.5 - 18.7
Lone Pine	11.3 - 15.1
Keeler	-
Cartago	5.2 - 6.2
Little Lake	8.2 - 9.1

Hazardous Materials

A detailed analysis of two possible hazardous materials, sulfur and lead, was made in this study. Figure 6 shows the average weekly spatial profile of sulfur, and Figure 8 shows the sulfur profile during a dust storm. The error bars on Figure 8 represent the standard error of the mean. Both of these figures indicate that a significant enhancement of the coarse ($15\mu\text{m}$ - $2.5\mu\text{m}$) sulfur mode occurs near the lake bed. The chemical states of the airborne sulfur can be inferred from information on the geochemistry of the alkaline lake bed. The exposed lake bed consists of a saline crust overlying alkaline muds. A powdery deposit often forms on the top of the saline crust when moisture is near the surface through the mechanism of capillary efflorescence. These efflorescent crusts have a composition quite different from the underlying saline crust and mud. They are rich in thenardite (Na_2SO_4), burkeite ($\text{Na}_6(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), trona ($\text{Na}_3\text{H}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), pirssonite ($\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), thenardite ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$), halite (NaCl), and sylvite (KCl). The proportion of sulfur in these minerals is much higher than in the other components of the lake bed, and the chemical form of the sulfur is sulfate. The data on ambient aerosols indicate that these efflorescent crusts are important in the generation of airborne particles. The sodium to sulfur (Na/S) ratio in bulk samples (mud and saline crust and efflorescent crust) of the Owens lake bed, resuspended by air streams in the laboratory, is approximately 33, while the Na/S ratio in ambient aerosols measured at Keeler is 4 ± 1 .

TABLE V. ANALYSIS OF BRINES FROM SELECTED SALINE LAKES
Total in ppm, constituents normalized to total

	OWENS LAKE	MONO LAKE	DEEP SPRINGS LAKE	SEARLES LAKE	SALINE VALLEY
SiO_2	1.4×10^{-3}	2.5×10^{-4}	-	-	1.3×10^{-4}
Ca	2.0×10^{-4}	7.9×10^{-5}	9.2×10^{-6}	4.7×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{-3}
Mg	9.8×10^{-5}	6.0×10^{-4}	3.6×10^{-6}	-	2.0×10^{-3}
Na	.38	.38	.33	.33	.36
K	.016	.021	.058	.077	.017
HCO_3	.24	.096	.028	-	2.2×10^{-3}
CO_3		.18	.066	.081	-
SO_4	.10	.13	.17	.14	.081
Cl	.25	.24	.36	.36	.53
TOTAL	213,700	56,600	335,000	336,000	282,360

The Owens Lake brine analysis of Table V indicates that the Na/S ratio should be approximately 3.8 for lake bed materials, which agrees quite well with the ambient ratio measured at Keeler. The above data suggests that airborne sulfur aerosols measured in the Owens Valley are in the form of sulfates which are suspended from the efflorescent crust on the Owens Lake bed. Therefore, if we assume that all the sulfur measured at each site is in the form of sulfate, then during a dust storm, the sulfate standard for the state of California ($25\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) is violated near the Owens Lake. It should be noted that the sulfate standard was developed for very fine acidic aerosols. The sulfates measured here are larger and basic particles, so their toxicity may be different from particles for which the standard was written. The calculated sulfate levels at each site during a dust storm are listed in Table VI.

TABLE VI. TOTAL SULFATE CONCENTRATIONS DURING A DUST STORM
Micrograms Per Cubic Meter

Bishop	1.0 ± 0.4
Big Pine	1.3 ± 0.7
Independence	4.7 ± 1.3
Lone Pine	10.7 ± 2.8
Keeler	51.3 ± 5.2
Cartago	2.1 ± 0.6
Little Lake	0.8 ± 0.1

The weekly average and dust storm profiles of lead are shown in Figure 9. The error bars represent the standard error of the mean. Although most lead in the valley is in the fine mode ($<2.5\mu\text{m}$), some coarse lead is present at a few sites in the valley. The relatively flat lead profile suggests that this material is produced from automobiles driven in the basin. The increased total lead concentration near Keeler during a dust storm suggests that the dry lake bed may be a source of these aerosols. However, the magnitude and spatial extent of the total lead increase during a storm are very small and suggest that lead aerosol suspension from the dry lake bed is not a significant problem.

Mono Lake Monitoring

During the last seven weeks of the Owens Valley study, (April 19 to June 11, 1979), weekly aerosol monitoring was conducted at one site in the Mono Lake area near Lee Vining. Although more study is needed in this area, some preliminary remarks regarding this data can be made. Figure 6 shows the total gravimetric mass concentrations measured during this study period. The most

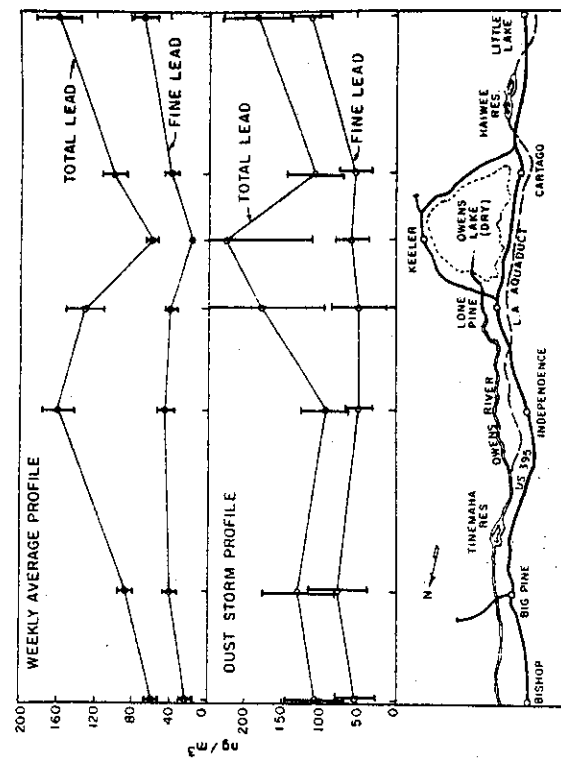


Figure 9. Average weekly concentration at each sampling site of total (particles less than $2.5\mu\text{m}$) Pb.

Error bars are standard error of the mean. Also included are profiles of total and fine Pb for the dust storm of April 13-14, 1979. Error bars are $\pm 15\%$ measurement system error.

obvious trend shown by these data is the increase in TCM from the beginning of the study period to the end. This is probably due to decreased precipitation and the subsequent drying of the soil near the sampling site. We believe that if monitoring had continued, even higher TSP concentrations would have been observed during the summer. The peaks of late April and early May correspond to dust storm periods observed in the record for Owens Valley.

The measured sulfur levels during this study period were approximately $.3\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or about $.9\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of sulfate. Soil samples collected in the Mono Lake area indicated a sulfur to iron ratio of 1.5 - 2.0. At Owens Lake, the sulfur to iron ratio is about 0.24. The data of Table IV indicate that the Mono Lake brine contains a higher proportion of sulfate anion than did Owens Lake. These data all suggest that Mono Lake has a greater potential than the Owens Lake for a sulfur aerosol problem if the Mono Lake bed is allowed to dry out. This hypothesis is supported by studies of alkaline lake bed chemistry which indicate that sulfates are found in the efflorescent crusts in lakes in Inyo County (e.g. Deep Springs Lake), and hence, can be suspended in the atmosphere. In fact, B.F. Jones of the U.S. Geological Survey asserts that at Deep Springs Lake: "although the wind frequently stirs up clouds of salt laden dust from efflorescent crusts on the west side of the playa, the well indurated crusts of the Central Lake area do not contribute much to aeolian transport," (11). Jones also indicated that Deep Springs Lake is the best chemical analog to Mono Lake.

Further study during the summer months is needed to determine if these preliminary data are representative of the typical condition in the area.

Conclusions

The data collected in the Owens Valley during this study suggest the following conclusions. First, dust storms occur frequently, and their effect on air quality in the valley is significant. This was shown by the elevated TSP values measured during the study and the frequent reports by station operators of blowing dust. The dry lake bed was found to be an important contributor to the TSP concentrations measured downwind. The contribution of lake bed aerosols to the TSP concentration at sites as far downwind as Independence was significant. Furthermore, aerosols suspended from the lake bed included significant concentrations of sulfur. Violations of sulfate standards near the lake bed often occur during dust storms. Preliminary data collected in the Mono Lake area indicate that the dry lake bed areas near Lee Vining may contribute substantial aerosol mass to the measured TSP levels. Furthermore, the potential for sulfate standards violations due to lake bed suspended aerosols at Mono Lake may be greater than the observed violations in the Owens Valley,

since the sulfur to iron ratio is an order of magnitude greater for Mono Lake bed soil samples than for Owens Lake bed soils. Further study is needed in the Mono Lake area in order to determine the magnitude and extent of the aerosols suspended from the lake bed.

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